VISIONIAS
INSPIRING INNOVATION

ABHYAAS MAINS

सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-I)/GENERAL STUDIES (Paper-I) (2422)

निर्धारित समय: तीन घंटे
*Time Allowed: **Three Hours***

अधिकतम अंक: **250**
*Maximum Marks: **250***

सामान्य अनुदेश

इस प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यू.सी.ए.) पुस्तिका में 55+1 पृष्ठ हैं। प्रश्न-पत्र, क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका के अंत में संलग्न है, जो अलग (वियोज्य) किया जा सकता है और उम्मीदवार परीक्षा के उपरांत अपने साथ ले जा सकते हैं।

रफ कार्य के लिए, इस पुस्तिका के अंत में खाली पृष्ठ दिया गया है।

पुस्तिका प्राप्त होने पर, कृपया यह जांच कर लें कि इस क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका में कोई कमी न हो, फटा हुआ पृष्ठ न हो अथवा कोई पृष्ठ गायब न हो इत्यादि। यदि ऐसा हो, तो इसके बदले नई क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका प्राप्त कर लें।

General Instructions

This Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet contains 55+1 pages. Question Paper in detachable form is available at the end of the QCA Booklet which can be taken away by the candidate after examination.

For rough work, blank page has been provided at the end of this Booklet.

On receipt of the Booklet, please check that this QCA Booklet does not have any shortcomings, torn or missing pages etc. If, so, get it replaced with a fresh QCA Booklet.

(उम्मीदवार द्वारा भरा जाएगा/To be filled by the Candidate)

पंजीकरण सं./Registration No. : 0366934 (0366934)

अभ्यर्थी का नाम/Name of Student : Saichaitanyya

माध्यम: हिंदी/अंग्रेजी
Medium: Hindi/English

English

तारीख
Date

26/8/23

सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-I)
GENERAL STUDIES (Paper I)

केंद्र
Centre

HYDeraBad

M-Sravy

निरीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर
Invigilator's Signature

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	महत्वपूर्ण अनुदेश **उम्मीदवारों को नीचे उल्लिखित निर्देश सावधानी से पढ़ लेने चाहिए। किसी भी निर्देश का उल्लंघन करने पर उम्मीदवारों को मिलने वाले अंकों में कटौती, उम्मीदवारी रद्द या आयोग के परवर्ती परीक्षाओं के लिए वर्जित करने इत्यादि के रूप में दण्डित किया जा सकता है।**	**Important Instructions** **Candidates should read the undermentioned instructions carefully. Violation of any of the following instructions may entail penalty in the form of deduction of marks, cancellation of candidature, debarment from further Examination of the Commission etc.**
1	(क) अपना पंजीकरण सं. एवं अन्य विवरण केवल प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका (क्यू.सी.ए.) में उम्मीदवार के लिए निर्धारित स्थान पर ही लिखें। (ख) इस पुस्तिका में अन्यत्र कहीं भी अपना नाम, पंजीकरण सं., मोबाइल नं., पता अथवा प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका (क्यू.सी.ए.) संख्या न लिखें जिससे आपकी पहचान का खुलासा हो।	(a) Write your Registration Number and other details only in the space provided in the Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet for candidates. (b) Do not disclose your identity in any manner such as, by writing your Name, Registration number, Mobile number, Address, Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet No. etc. elsewhere in the Booklet
2	अपनी प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में कहीं भी प्रश्नों के वास्तविक उत्तर के अतिरिक्त कुछ न लिखें जैसे कि कोई कविता/दोहा, अभद्र या अपमानजनक अभिव्यक्ति इत्यादि और न ही कोई ऐसा चिन्ह/निशान बनाएं जिसका उत्तर से सम्बन्ध न हो।	Do not write in the QCA Booklet anything other than the actual answer such as couplet, obscene, abusive expression etc., nor put any sign/mark having no relevance to the answer.
3	परीक्षक को प्रत्यक्ष/अप्रत्यक्ष रूप से कोई भी प्रार्थना/धमकी भरी बातें न लिखें।	Do not make any direct/indirect appeal/threat to the examiner.
4	उत्तर अस्पष्ट अथवा गंदी लिखावट में न लिखें। इस प्रकार के उत्तर का मूल्यांकन नहीं भी किया जा सकता है।	Do not write answers in bad/illegible handwriting. Such answers may not be evaluated.
5	उत्तर स्याही में ही लिखें। उत्तर लिखने के लिए पेंसिल का उपयोग न करें, हालांकि आरेख, चित्र इत्यादि बनाने के लिए पेंसिल का उपयोग किया जा सकता है।	Write answers in ink only. Do not use pencil for writing the answers. However, pencil may be used for drawing diagrams, sketches, etc.
6	प्रवेश पत्र में उल्लेख किए गए माध्यम के अलावा अन्य किसी माध्यम में उत्तर न लिखें। अधिकृत और अनधिकृत की मिली जुली भाषा का भी उपयोग न करें।	Do not write answers in medium other than the authorized medium in the Admission Certificate. Do not use mixed language either i.e. authorize and unauthorized media together for writing answers.
7	प्रश्नों के उत्तर ठीक उसके नीचे दिए गए निर्धारित स्थान पर ही लिखें। निर्धारित स्थान के अलावा किसी अन्य स्थान पर लिखे गए उत्तर का मूल्यांकन नहीं किया जाएगा।	Write answer at the specific space (right below the question) only. Answers written elsewhere at unspecified places in the booklet shall not be evaluated.
8	यदि आप अपने किसी उत्तर को रद्द करना चाहते हैं तो उसे पेन से काट दें तथा उस पर "रद्द" लिख दें, अन्यथा उसका मूल्यांकन किया जा सकता है।	If you wish to cancel any work, draw your pen through it and write "Cancelled" across it, otherwise it may be valued.

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कार्यालय के प्रयोग हेतु For Official Use	कार्यालय के प्रयोग हेतु For Official Use
परीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर Signature of Examiner(s)	

प्राप्तांक के विवरण (परीक्षक द्वारा भरा जाए)/ Marks Details (To be filled by the Examiner(s))

प्रश्न सं. Q. No.	अंक Marks		प्रश्न सं. Q. No.	अंक Marks	
1			11		
2			12		
3			13		
4			14		
5			15		
6			16		
7			17		
8			18		
9			19		
10			20		
उप-योग (A) Subtotal (A)			उप-योग (B) Subtotal (B)		
सकल योग (A+B) / GRAND TOTAL (A+B)					

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सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-I)/GENERAL STUDIES (Paper-I) (2422)

निर्धारित समय: **तीन** घंटे Time Allowed: **Three** Hours	अधिकतम अंक: **250** Maximum Marks: **250**

प्रश्न-पत्र संबंधी विशेष अनुदेश

कृपया प्रश्नों के उत्तर देने से पूर्व निम्नलिखित प्रत्येक अनुदेश को ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़ें:

*कुल **बीस** प्रश्न दिए गए हैं जो **हिंदी** और **अंग्रेजी** दोनों में छपे हैं।*

सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।

प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के लिए नियत अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।

प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए, जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश-पत्र में किया गया है, और इस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यू.सी.ए.) पुस्तिका के मुख-पृष्ठ पर निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिखे गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।

प्रश्न संख्या 1 से 10 तक का उत्तर 150 शब्दों में तथा प्रश्न संख्या 11 से 20 तक का उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए।

प्रश्नों में इंगित शब्द सीमा को ध्यान में रखिए।

प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़े गए कोई पृष्ठ अथवा पृष्ठ भाग को पूर्णतः काट दीजिए।

QUESTION PAPER SPECIFIC INSTRUCTIONS

Please read each of the following instructions carefully before attempting questions.

*There are **TWENTY** questions printed both in **HINDI** and in **ENGLISH**.*

All questions are compulsory.

The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.

Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in a medium other than the authorized one.

Answers to Questions No. 1 to 10 should be in 150 words, whereas answers to Questions No. 11 to 20 should be in 250 words.

Keep the word limit indicated in the questions in mind.

Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Questions-cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.

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EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

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1. भारत के पारंपरिक रंगमंच के रूप समाज के आदर्शों और भावनाओं तथा समुदाय में एक व्यक्ति की भूमिका को दर्शाते हैं। उदाहरण सहित विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

The traditional theatre forms of India reflect the ideals and emotions of the society, and an individual's role in the community. Discuss with examples. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Theatre forms are performance art which includes various mythological performance and varied diversities across regions depicts heritage of Indian art

eg - Bommalattam - TN
Thola Bomalata - AP
Pavai Kootthu - Kerala

Reflecting ideals, emotions

① Project the role of family in sustaining emotions

② Inspires the role of various nava rasas in Mahabharata
- love - Draupadi
- Angry - Bheema
- compassion - Karna

③ Provide role of women, children & elderly in art forms

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Individual role - traditional theatre

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

① Farmers - role of agricultural fields in traditional art

(eg) Thodu Bommalatta

② Role of King & its administration

↳ Rama as Ayodhya

↳ Dhritarasta as Hastinapura

(eg) - Pavakoothu

③ Provide Individual Innocence, devotion, transcendence towards the culture

Therefore traditional theatre form acts as landmark transcendental phenomena that is inspiring many generation till now in the form of Dharma, Artha, Kama, Moksha

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2. सांची स्तूप के ऐतिहासिक और स्थापत्य कला संबंधी महत्व का विवरण दीजिए। साथ ही, चर्चा कीजिए कि इसने भारत में भविष्य की स्थापत्य कला को किस प्रकार प्रेरित किया है। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Provide an account of the historical and architectural importance of the Sanchi Stupa. Also, discuss how it inspired the future architecture in India. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Sanchi stupa is a buddhist relic situated in madhya pradesh sanchi where ashes of buddha been preserved as per legends by Ashoka

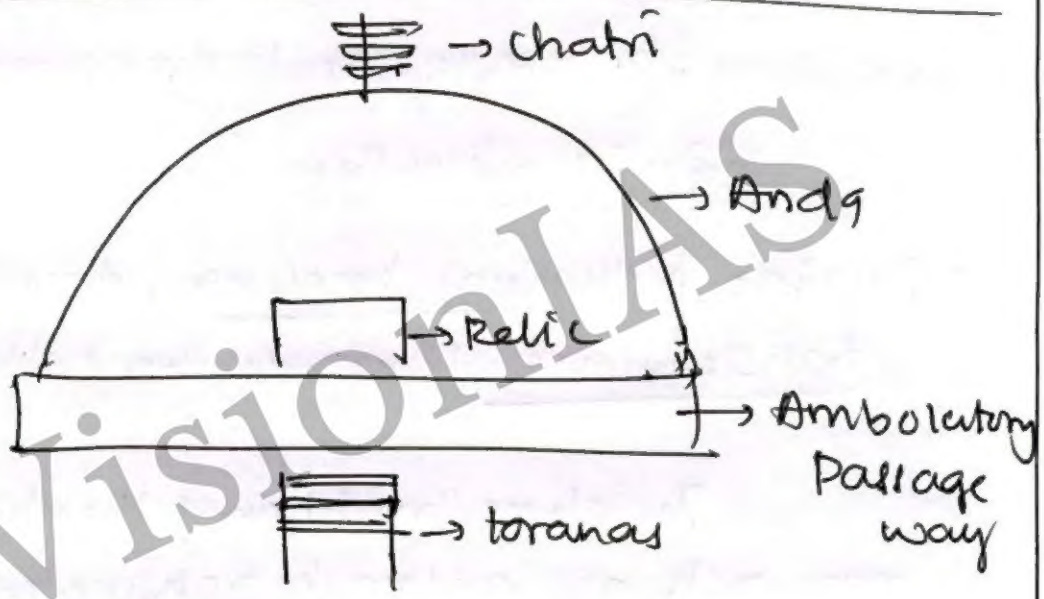

Fig. Sanchi stupa

Historical & Architectural importance
- One of sacred site of buddhism
- Inspired temple architecture in regional schools
- Toranas got inspired to Dwija stambha
- Historical site - UNESCO site

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Sanchi Stupa Inspiring future architecture

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

① Relic in Stupa - Inspired to garbha gudi in temple architecture

② Chatri - Inspired Amlakalak of Nagara architecture

③ Anda - Curvature inspired Shikara of Nagara school

④ Toranas - inspired towards Dwija Stambha

⑤ Ambulatory passageway - towards pradikshana path around the temple

⑥ 4 toranas - subsidiary shrines in Dravida school.

Therefore Stupa marks indelible print in Indian art which acts as major soft power to India's buddhist diplomacy

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3. भगत सिंह ने क्रांतिकारी विचारधारा, क्रांति के लक्ष्यों और क्रांतिकारी संघर्ष के रूपों के संदर्भ में एक वास्तविक दृष्टिकोण प्रदान किया है। स्पष्ट कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Bhagat Singh made a real breakthrough in terms of revolutionary ideology, the goals of revolution and forms of revolutionary struggle. Elucidate. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Bhagat Singh was a revolutionary who founded Hindustan Republic Association was dominant in late 1920's period in national movement.

Break through in revolutionary ideology

① Freedom through barrels of gun & violence

② Uniting all youths to fight against british

③ Develop fear psychosis & determine among britishers

Goals of Revolution

① India as Federal Republic as USA & Australia

② Channelise energy of youth towards freedom movement

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③ Goal of India to have a breath of freedom from revolution of each person

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Forms of revolutionary struggle

① Indians - as superior than britishers in mind & physical - letter & spirit

② Violence without killing innocent

③ Respect towards vulnerables section

As Bhagat Singh said, "One man revolution is another man terrorism"

therefore yesterday their secret songs became todays national anthem thus we need to ~~get~~ raise up today and take spirit from story of Bhagat Singh to raise India flaghigh

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4. मेजी पुनर्स्थापना के कारणों को उजागर करते हुए, जापान के लिए इसके महत्व की विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Bringing out the factors that led to the Meiji restoration, discuss its significance for Japan. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Meiji restoration is the development of japan in 19th century after heavy backlash of lopsided development in feudal era.

Factors led to Meiji restoration

① Focus on education as major priority towards growth - with japanese cultural education

② Industrial growth - by focusing on raw materials imported from China & USA to cater employment opportunity to youths

③ Demographic Dividend - majority of population are youth with full of energy in driving their economy

④ Strict leadership - King of japan to overcome any traces of corruption & loop holes in system

⑤ Development of Navy – to import raw material, arms and so on.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Significance for Japan

① Major Imperial power in east asia against rule of west

② Major Naval power and Defence dominant country – led to Imperialism in south east Asia

③ Colonialism and spread of Japanese empire in early 20th century

④ Japanese assertiveness against western colonial power – led to World war II

⑤ Island nation – many youth joined army to fight for country

Therefore India need to take care of factors involved in Meiji restoration as lesson or case study to envision our goal of developed country by 2047

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5. यह माना जाता है कि एक राष्ट्र वस्तुत: एक "कल्पित समुदाय" होता है जो साझा विश्वास, इतिहास, राजनीतिक आकांक्षाओं आदि द्वारा संगठित होता है। इस संदर्भ में, चर्चा कीजिए कि एक राष्ट्र के रूप में भारत का आधार क्या है। साथ ही, भारतीय राष्ट्रत्व की अवधारणा के समक्ष विद्यमान खतरों को भी उजागर कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

It is believed that a nation is an "imagined community" held together by common beliefs, history, political aspirations etc. In this context, discuss what the basis of India as a nation is. Also, bring out the threats to the concept of Indian nationhood. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Nation is a collective identity of population residing in that region that constitutes by beliefs, history, political aspiration and so on.

Basis of India as Nation

- Culturally united as one despite many raids by outsiders since ages
- Subcontinental geography with uniform & diverse land forms from Himalayas at north to islands in south
- Unity in diversity of Religion, language, ethnicity, state, caste etc
- Combined together as one nation by common history and national movement

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उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Threat to Concept of nationhood of India

- **Regionalism autonomy**
  - eg Greater Nagalim
- **Globalisation**
  - eg: Homogenous language dress
- **Caste conflict**
  - eg: Tamilnadu village in Chirpuram
- **Communalism**
  - eg: Nuh violence in Haryana
- **Language assertiveness**
  - eg: Kannada in Bangalore
- **Tribal Culture erosion**
  - eg: Jarawas extinction in Andaman
- **lopsided Urbanisation**
  - eg: Threat to village as Autonomous concept

Therefore it is time to reverberate **Indians among all** by fulfilling goal of Ek Bharat, Shresht Bharat

6. भारत में फार्मास्युटिकल उद्योग के विकास के प्रमुख कारकों का उल्लेख कीजिए। साथ ही, भारत की अर्थव्यवस्था और सार्वजनिक स्वास्थ्य के संबंध में इसके महत्व पर भी चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

State the key factors behind the growth of the pharmaceutical industry in India. Additionally, discuss its significance with regard to India's economy and public health.(Answer in 150words)10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidate must not write on this margin

Pharmaceutical Industry caters for production of generic drugs and essential medicines such as vaccine to population.

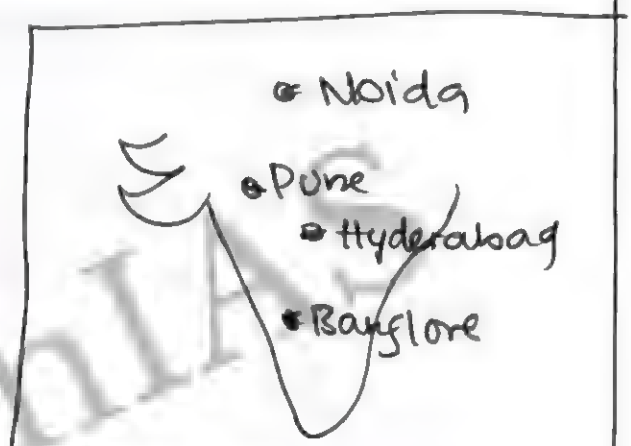
Key factors in growth

① Policies - National IPR policy 2006, IPR Act 1976

② High skilled pharma students and colleges in tier 1 & tier 2 cities

③ Government steps on Generic drugs & Compulsory licensing

④ Market - such as India population & exports to world
↳ 3rd in terms of Volume



location of Pharma Industry

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⑤ Raw material - India imports 90% of active pharma ingredients from China

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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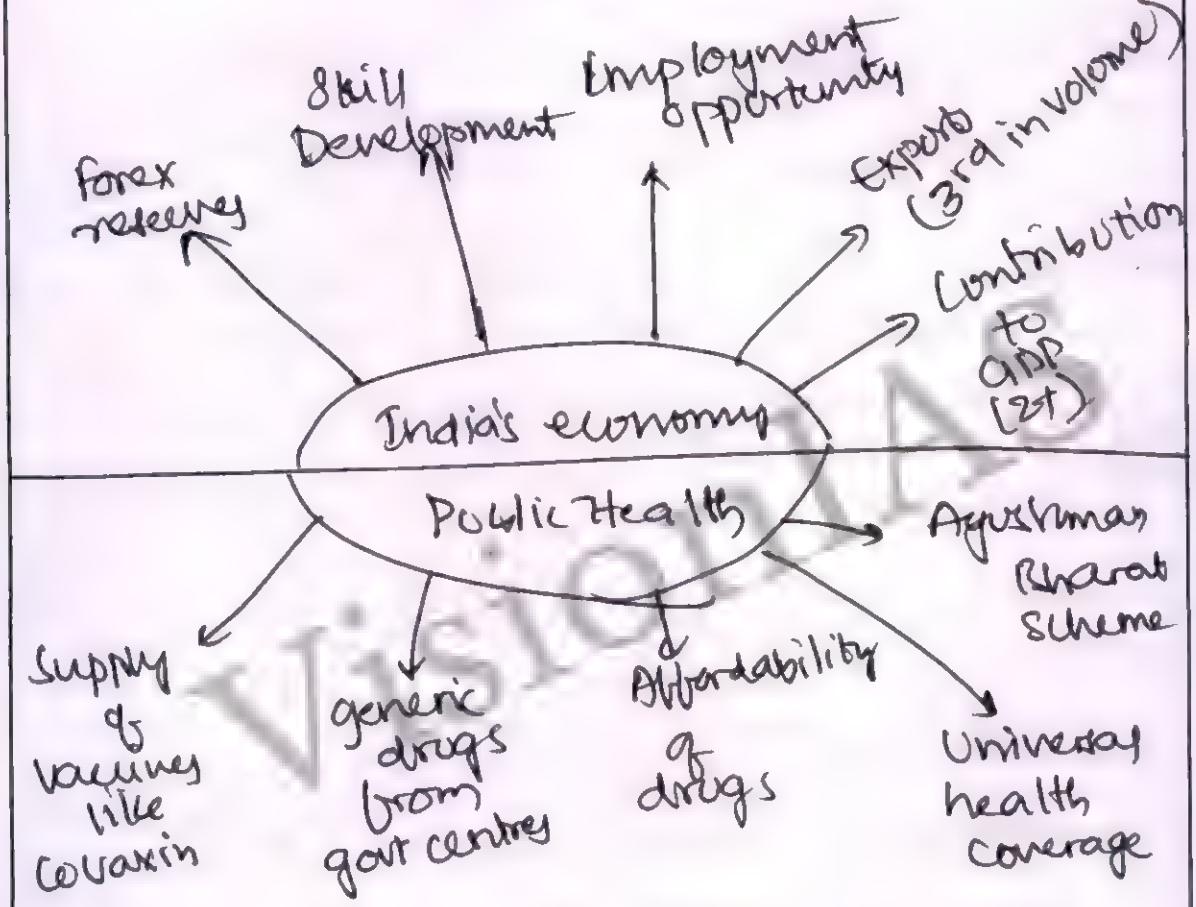
Significance in India's economy & public health



Therefore Pharmaceutical industry growth in India fulfills goals of Surakshit evam Vikasit Bharath

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7. चर्चा कीजिए कि अरब सागर की तुलना में बंगाल की खाड़ी चक्रवातों के प्रति अधिक प्रवण क्यों है। साथ ही, दक्षिण-पश्चिम मानसून के दौरान उष्णकटिबंधीय चक्रवातों की घटना में आने वाली कमी के कारणों की व्याख्या कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Discuss why the Bay of Bengal is more prone to cyclones than the Arabian Sea. Also, explain the reasons for the decrease in frequency of tropical cyclones during the Southwest monsoon season. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Cyclones are geoclimatic phenomena occurs over water by circulating winds at high speed and get dissipated on land.

eg - Cyclone Tauktae, Cyclone Nisarga

Reasons for more cyclone in BOB

① Temperature of BOB - is high as compared to Arabian sea as it is enclosed

② Salinity in BOB - is high due to increase in temperature

③ Proximity of BOB to pacific ocean which is more prone to cyclones

④ Retreating ~~cyclones~~ monsoon - direction towards interior of Tamilnadu

⑤ low pressure condition in BOB due to ITCZ condition

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Reason for decrease in frequency of cyclone during SW monsoon

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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① Impact of climate change - reducing the uniformity and increase in disuniformity as per Down to Earth

② Uneven temperature distribution of Arabian & BoB sea

③ El Nino & La Nina condition coupled with Indian Ocean dipole

④ Increase in arctic melt - ~~Rise~~ Decrease in temperature of Ocean due to Atlantic Overturning Meridonial Circulation

⑤ Decrease in time span of South west monsoon - Reducing scope for cyclones

Therefore we need a proper Early warning system and Rescue & Rehabilation plan in event of cyclone. Case study of Odisha model to be learnt by all coastal states

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8. प्रकृति में विनाशकारी होने के बावजूद, ज्वालामुखी पृथ्वी पर मानव जीवन के अस्तित्व के लिए महत्वपूर्ण हैं। स्पष्ट कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Despite being destructive in nature, volcanoes are critical for the existence of human life on earth. Elucidate. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मेदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidate must not write on this margin

Volcanoes are vent which outpours lava from interior of earth such that it leads to various exterior & interior land forms.

fig. location of Volcanoes

Volcanoes → Destructive

① Loss of lives - due to flow of lava over wide area

② Explosion is heavy - subsuming many villages (eg) - Composite volcanoes

③ Land slides & earthquakes - nearby area
eg Japan

Volcanoes - critical for existence

1. Drying of lava after million of years — fertile in nature (eg) Deccan traps
2. Emergence of new land forms thus new life existence (eg) Hawaii
3. Tourism potential - in barren Volcanoes (eg) - Andaman Island
4. Reduces Global warming - as emit gases that block sunshine
5. Emergence of biodiversity and Primary, Secondary succession (eg) - Fiji Islands
6. Acts as Carbon Sink & Carbon Sequestration to absorb gases
7. Maintaining balance in ecosystem thus driver of environment

As per recent Down to earth article, climate change is effecting volcanoes as there is reducing strength of layer of Volcano mountain thus fuelling its growth

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

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9. क्षेत्रवाद के पक्ष में तर्क प्रस्तुत करने में सापेक्ष अभाव एक महत्वपूर्ण पहलू है। उदाहरण सहित व्याख्या कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

The existence of relative deprivation is an important aspect in constructing the argument for regionalism. Explain with examples. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए Candidates must not write on this margin

Regionalism refers to emotional sentiment of people toward their land leading to assertiveness and demand of autonomy

Relative Deprivation → aspect of Regionalism

① Poor Development compared to other State eg - Telangana State

② Son of Soil theory - where source state population atrocities on migrants
eg - Biharis in Mumbai

③ Language factor - Assertion of majority language on migrants
eg - Kannada in Bangalore

④ Ethnicity factor - Demand for one state or country to one ethnic population
eg - Nagalim Greater to Nagas

⑤ Tribal assertion - Unification of tribals to demand one tribal state

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(eg) - Jharkand movement

(6) Poor border demarcation - Deprivation along it (eg) - Belgaum issue

(7) Inter state rivers mangement - Cauvery on tamilnadu & Karnataka

Positives of Regionalism

(1) Demand for development in Underdeveloped area (eg) - Vidarbha

(2) Provide uniform regional growth across State (eg) Article 371 - Karnataka Telangana region

(3) Inclusive development (eg) Schedule 5 & Schedule 6 areas

Therefore there is need of Inclusive mode of development with voice of every person to be heard for ek bharat, Shreth Bharath

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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10. यदि भारत को 'सबके लिए शिक्षा' के लक्ष्य को हासिल करना है तो छेड़छाड़ और स्कूली हिंसा के अन्य रूपों के बढ़ते मामलों की समस्याओं से तत्काल निपटने की आवश्यकता है। चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
If India is to realise the goal of 'education for all', the issue of rising cases of bullying and other forms of school violence needs to be addressed immediately. Discuss. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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National education policy 2020 as per Kasturirangam commitee envisions goal of education for all as one of its objective for Universal education.

Issue of bullying & School violence

① Result in suicides of students
eg - Darshan Solanki in IIT Bombay

② Discrimination on caste lines & class lines
eg - Suicide of Vemula Rohit

③ Sexual Harassment on opposite gender result in mental torture

④ Bullying by teacher on girls lead to psychosis fear among children

⑤ Lack of provisions
↳ On lines of bullying & violence

⑥ Shyness to report the cases of it

Measures need to be taken

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Therefore in order to have goal of education for all, bullying need to be prevented by strict legal enforcement to fulfill goal of SDG - Quality education

11. पूर्वोत्तर भारत की सांस्कृतिक और ऐतिहासिक पहचान को आकार देने में अहोम साम्राज्य द्वारा निभाई गई भूमिका पर प्रकाश डालिए तथा समकालीन समय में इसकी विरासत पर चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Bring out the role played by the Ahom Kingdom in shaping the cultural and historical identity of North-East India, and discuss its legacy in contemporary times. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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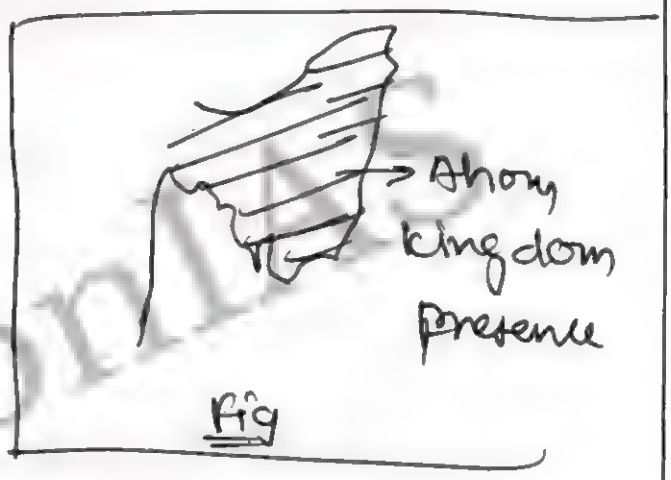
Ahom kingdom is medieval era kingdom of north east region where it has contri-buted its presence in cultural & historical contexts over region.

Role in Cultural History of NE India



Fig

① Ambubachi mela - where assam celebrate annually in month of Ashada towards fertility

② God of fertility - dedicated to temple in Assam - Kamakhya temple

③ Assam Style of Architecture
↳ Dedicated carving on walls
↳ High pillars

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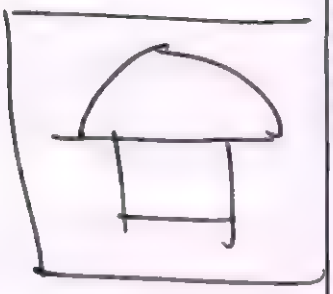
↳ sloping roofs to drain rains



④ Tribal assimilation in various roles — military (Kuki)
— Political (meities)

Role in historical identity

① Never lost against Mughal raids by Aurangzeb

② Borchukpan commander - legacy till now

③ Historically - converged to Indian history and contact to regional kingdoms in main land India

④ Rich kingdom with peaceful contact towards hostile tribes with preservation of culture

Legacy in contemporary times

① Strength & Courage of commanders to be imbibed in modern Indian armed force

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

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② Their role towards peaceful Coexistence with Tribes - learnt towards development of tribes

↳ Tribal panchsheel

③ UNESCO site to be recognised for architecture of Ahom region

④ Recently, CM of Assam declared Kamakhya temple - as one of Jyotirlinga

Therefore Ahom kingdom history needs to be recognised & their tribute to be provided by inculcating their roles in history textbook of children for reducing racism against NE peoples

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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12. 1940 के दशक तक पूंजीपति वर्ग भारतीय राष्ट्रीय कांग्रेस को समर्थन देने के विषय में सामान्यतः दुविधा में रहा है। इस संदर्भ में, संपूर्ण राष्ट्रीय आंदोलन के दौरान भारतीय पूंजीपतियों की अलग-अलग स्थितियों का विश्लेषण कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

The capitalist class generally remained ambivalent in their support to the Indian National Congress until 1940s. In this context, analyse the varying positions of the Indian capitalists throughout the national movement. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Capitalist class are group of Industrialist that used to control handful of major Industries like Cotton, Iron & Steel, textiles consisting of major names Dorabji Tata, Mehtibai etc

Reason for capitalist ambivalent till 1940s

① They require funding from banks of london thus inclined toward them

② Advantages for getting freedom to them is distant dream

③ Impact of Swadeshi movement — burning foreign trades - low profit

④ National movement like Non cooperation movement - withdrawing of all occupation - Poor availability of labours in Industry

Various position of National movement by capitalist

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

① 1857-1900

→ moderate phase - raised voice for capitalist

→ capitalist in search for licenses to set up factory

→ capitalist in dire need of funds for machineries

Therefore this phase is more inclined towards britishers

② 1900-1920

→ Extremist phase - where more stress on Swadeshi

→ capitalist reluctant to participate in movement

→ Gandhi too focus on cottage & village based industry

Therefore this phase more inclined towards britishers

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③ 1920-1947

→ Youth leaders like Jawaharlal Nehru & S. Bose vision of Industrialisation

→ Capitalist participation in Quit India movement

→ Capitalist favouring INM to resist growing Communism in country

→ Capitalist like Mahalobis, Vishwes-waraiya in development of society

→ S. Bose in Haripur session - Economic planning was iterated.

Therefore capitalist involvement in INM is like blend of favouring Indians as well as britishers. However their main concern is to secure their interest at end of day

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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13. भारत में प्रेस के उद्भव का परिचय दीजिए। साथ ही, अंग्रेजों की दमनकारी नीतियों के बावजूद भारतीय स्वतंत्रता संघर्ष के विभिन्न चरणों के दौरान इसके महत्वपूर्ण प्रभाव पर चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Trace the evolution of the press in India. Also, discuss the instrumental impact it had during various stages of the Indian freedom struggle despite the repressive policies of the British. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Press acted as ~~role~~ one of major factor in raising consciousness of National movement among masses that led to various successful organisation of movements like Non-cooperation, Quit India etc

Evolution of Press

- Sambad kaumudi, Bengal Gazette paper in early 19th century
- Press act of 1823 (registration of press newspaper to govt)
- Metcalfe- liberator of Indian press
- Vernacular press act by lord Lytton
- ~~Bal~~ Sedition cases on Tilak, Natu brothers due to press freedom
- Rise of TV, digital press, Radio in early 20th century

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Impact in Various Stages

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Pre 1857

1. Very less newspaper circulated - catering urban population
2. Started by social reformers & british agents
3. Regional news is minimal

1857-1920

1. Rise of vernacular medium of press
2. Objective is to raise national consciousness
3. Cater the mass to reach interior population
4. Proliferation of press - in various regional languages by various peoples
5. Govt hard steps to curb the national movement

1920-1947

1. Emergence of Radio - Aruna Asaf Ali, Bose to give speech

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② Press as major medium of Communication

③ Social, Political means of medium to raise the voice against British govt

④ Press by foreigners – Annei Besant (vandematram)

Govt regressive steps

① Sedition - Sec 124A IPC (Tilak, Naty brothers)

② Incitement to violence Act 1908 - to curb press freedom

③ Defence of India Act 1915 - Repressing freedom of speech in World war I

④ Vernacular press Act - against Arshuman brothers by Lord Lytton

Therefore **press** acted as important facet of Indian national movement that changed the movement pace & made easy

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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14. विभिन्न प्रकार के मरूस्थलों के निर्माण के लिए उत्तरदायी कारकों पर प्रकाश डालते हुए, उनमें पाई जाने वाली प्रमुख भू-आकृतियों का संक्षिप्त विवरण दीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Highlighting the factors behind the formation of different types of deserts, give a brief account of the major landforms found in them. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस क्षेत्र में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Deserts are geomorphic landforms characterised by poor biodiversity and excess of sand over wide areas with low plantation.

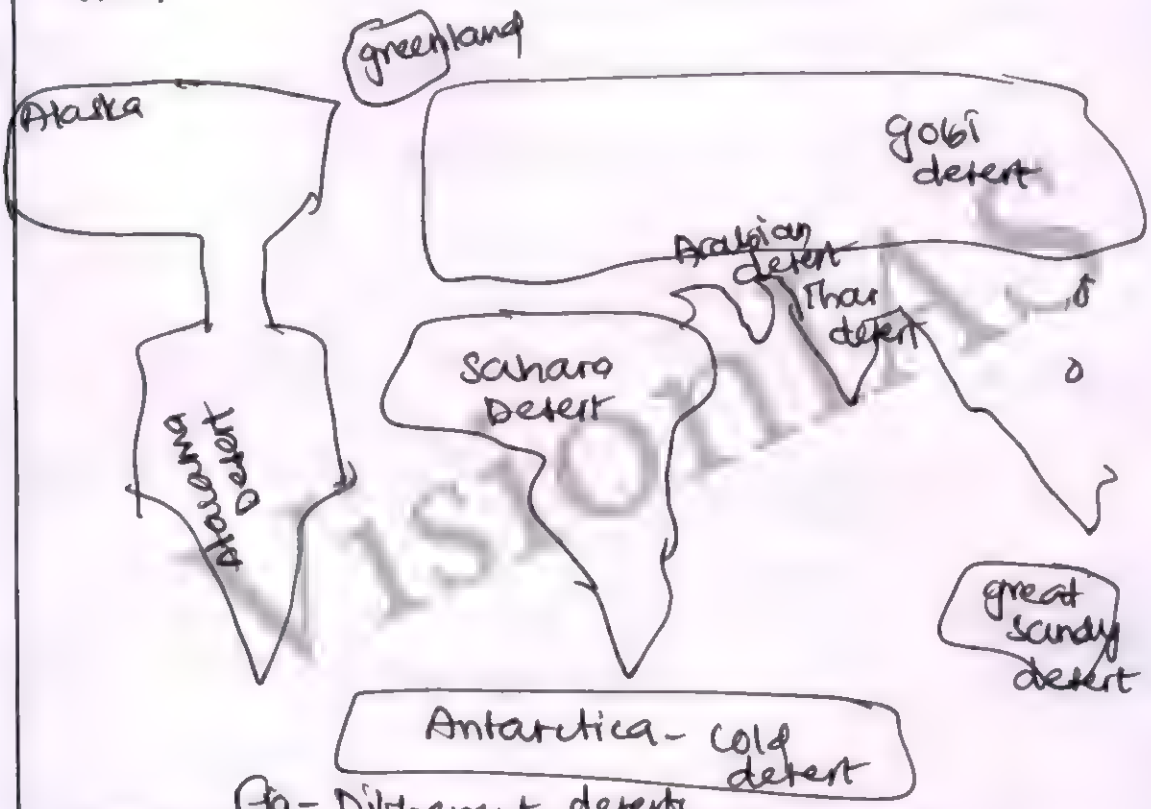

Fig - Different deserts

Factors behind formation of types of desert

① Hot Desert

1.) Anticyclonic condition - reduces precipitation phenomena

1.2 . Cold current of Ocean - Peruvian Current - Atacama desert

1.3 Cloudless sky - Increase in temperature

1.4 Interior continentality - with location far from oceans - Thar desert

1.5 Lack of precipitation - with below 50 mm per annum
eg - Gobi desert

② Cold Desert

2.1 - Latitude location - Over North & South pole

2.2 - Altitude factor - Rising height reduces temperature - Himalayas

2.3 - Cold current - Oyashio current in Siberia

2.4 Less precipitation - over many years

2.5 Insolation - reduces due to slanting of sun rays

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

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उम्मीदवारों को इस क्षेत्र में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Major land forms

① Barchans - waves of sand due to flow & direction of wind.

② Mushroom Rocks - Due to flow of wind near to surface.

③ Oasis - water body deep inside the desert

④ Sand dunes - Due to heavy erosion of sand over wide area

⑤ Sand Storms - Due to velocity of wind at high rate

Therefore above landforms showcases uniqueness of Desert ecosystem which is one of major feature of mother earth

VisionIAS

15. पर्वत नाजुक पारिस्थितिक तंत्र हैं जो जलवायु परिवर्तन और अन्य मानवजनित व्यवधानों के प्रतिकूल प्रभाव के प्रति संवेदनशील होते हैं। उदाहरण सहित समझाइए। साथ ही, उनके संधारणीय प्रबंधन के लिए शुरू की गई पहलों को भी रेखांकित कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Mountains are fragile ecosystems vulnerable to the adverse impact of climate change and other anthropogenic interventions. Illustrate with examples. Also, highlight the initiatives taken for their sustainable management. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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As per IPCC 6th report, climate change have horrendous effect on mountain ecosystem resulting in innumerable consequences as whole.

Fig- Major mountains of world

Impact of climate change and other interventions

① Melting of ice & glaciers - as per IPCC

report Arctic melting is one of major tipping point

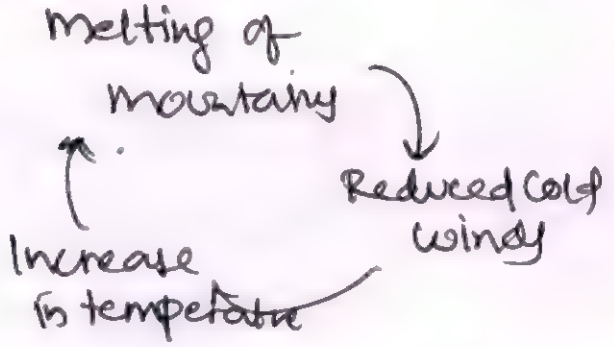
② Hampering tourism activities - such as Jammu & Kashmir, Alps

③ Landslides, Glacial lake Outburst flood and other disasters like Avalanches occur

④ Local Biodiversity impact = Fauna like Clouded leopard, Penguins, Arctic Bear get extinct

⑤ Migratory birds - loose their direction in major flyway

⑥ Cold winds from mountains get reduced resulting negative feed back loop.



⑦ Impact on transmigration of tribes like Bakarwals, Gaddis

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Initiatives Taken

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

① National Action plan on climate change with 9 submissions have focus on himalayan ecosystem

② Special category status - heavy fund devolvement to mountain states

③ Arctic council - for sustainable management of Arctic - India as Observer

④ India member of UNFCC, UNCBD etc that has focus on himalayas

⑤ India's panchamrit goal - Indirectly stresses on preservation of himalayan ecosystems.

Along with that local knowledge of tribes such as Ladakh Ice stupas need to be catered for sustainable development

VisionIAS

16. भारत में रेत संसाधनों के असंधारणीय प्रबंधन के लिए उत्तरदायी कारणों की विवेचना कीजिए। इसके प्रभाव पर प्रकाश डालते हुए इस संदर्भ में किए गए उपचारात्मक उपायों का वर्णन कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Discuss the reasons behind unsustainable management of sand resources in India. Highlighting its impact, enumerate the remedial measures taken in this context. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Sand acts as major mineral which has varied impact ecologically, socially & politically as it acts as major socioeconomic resources.

Reasons behind unsustainable management of sand resources

① Soil erosion - Due to deforestation, land slides, floods etc
↳ As per UNCCD, India losing 10 billion $ due to erosion

② Coastal tourism - making sand to be unsustainable (eg) - Andaman

③ Sand mafia - Due to illegal mining & selling in black market as it is basic resources for building & construction

(4) Plastic proliferation - due to heavy usage result in subsidence of plastics in soil

(5) Desertification - Due to factors like deforestation, tourism, climate change, grazing etc

(6) Forest fires - As per IFSR 2019, Northeast is heavily vulnerable

Impact of unsustainable use of sand resources

(1) Economic

- ↳ loss of resources for basic necessities
- ↳ High rise of prices of real estate sectors
- ↳ Impact on blue economy & fishermans income
- ↳ Agricultural impact on farmers

(2) Social

- ↳ Poverty & Reducing income to the land labours

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

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↳ Impact on tribal as they treat earth as mother (eg) Rithor

(3) Strategic

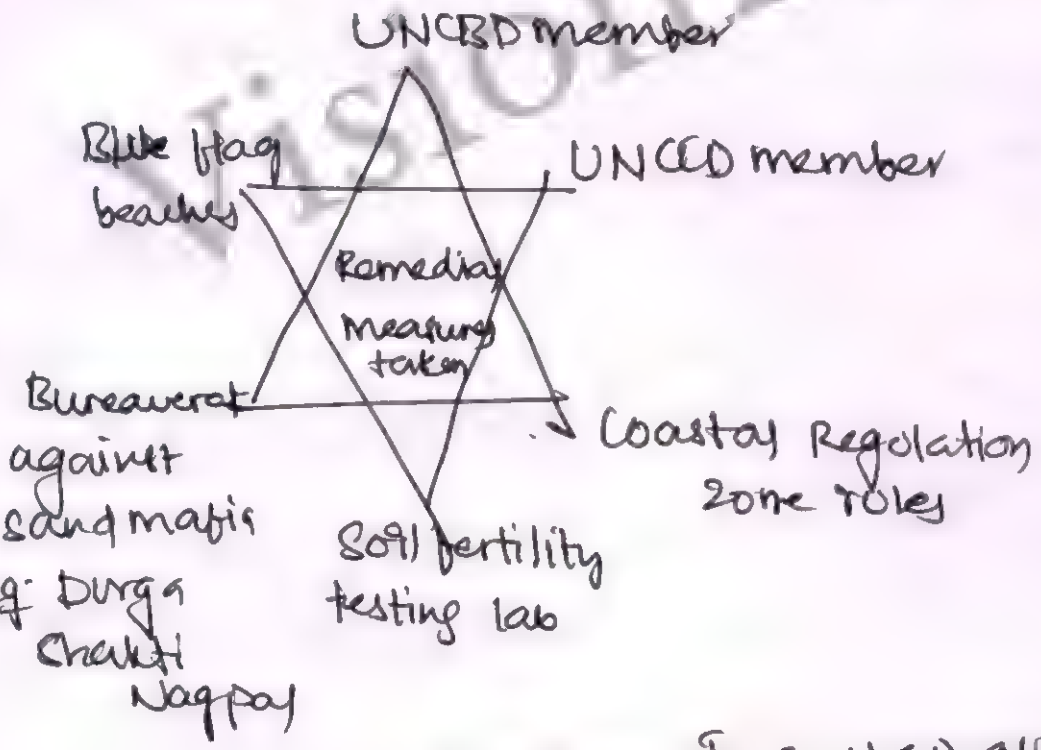
↳ Impact on thorium reserves in Nuclear fuel

↳ Reduces scope of minor mineral in defence sector

(4) Geology

↳ Reduces biodiversity

↳ Impact on carbon sequestration



Therefore for sustainable management of sand resources help in SDG goals of life on land & life in water

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

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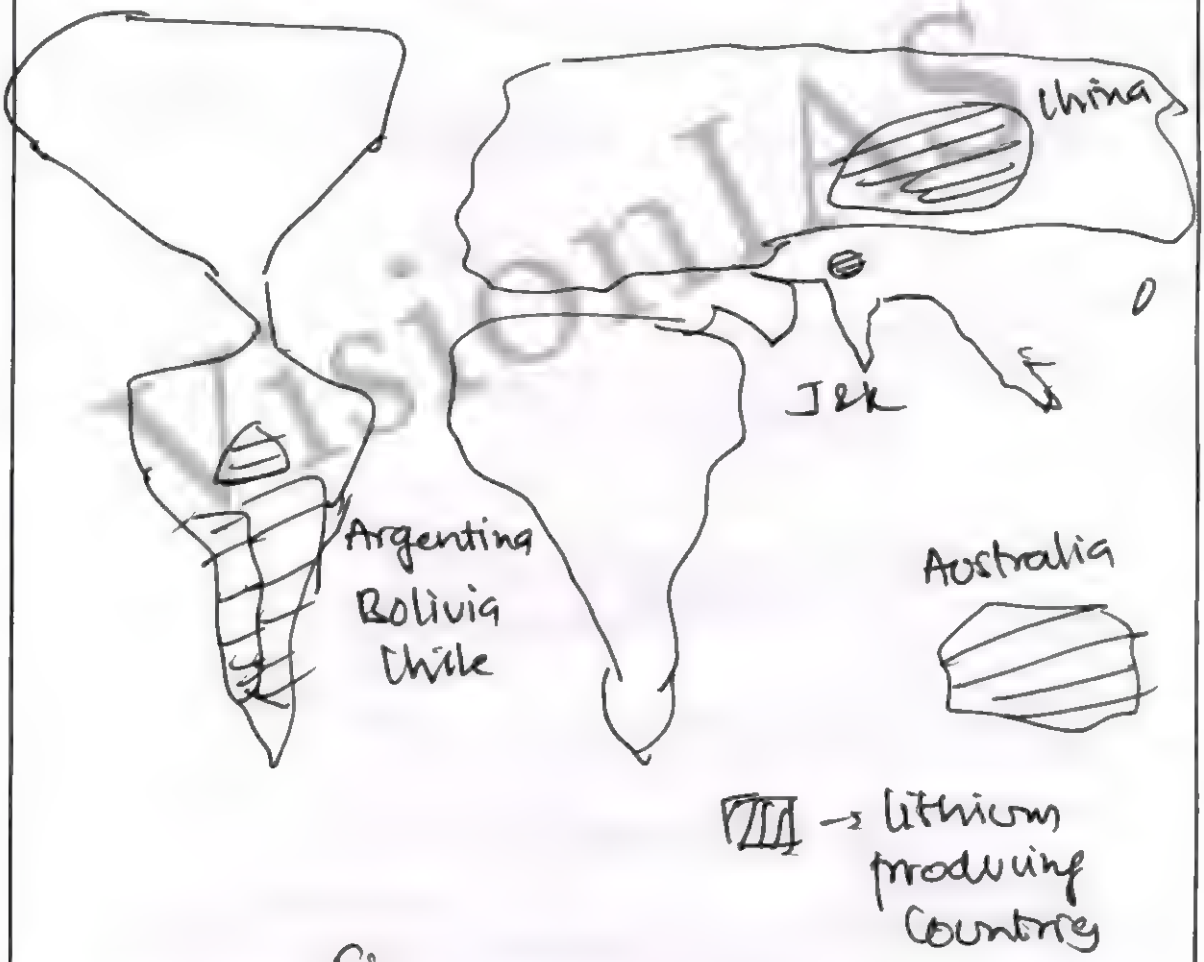
17. प्रमुख लिथियम उत्पादक देशों का विवरण देते हुए, लिथियम उत्पादन के भू-राजनीतिक पहलुओं और इसके पर्यावरणीय प्रभावों पर चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Giving an account of the major lithium-producing countries, discuss the geo-political aspects of lithium production and its environmental implications. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Lithium is one of major critical minerals that is driving semiconductor engine in present 21st century such that it is being treated as critical minerals by Indian government



Fig

The above 5 countries accounts for 90% of lithium production

Geopolitical aspects

1. Supply chain diversification from monopolisation of China
   ↳ China plus one opportunity
2. Weaponisation of Minerals by Chinese against any agression
3. Major critical minerals of India as declared by NITI Aayog
4. Helps in tools developed for cyber security & Data privacy of subjects
5. India's complete dependency ~~of~~ on imports of Lithium
6. Recognised as important minerals that drive global growth engine by USA
7. USA brought Chips Act for supply chain smoothness & reducing dependence on China
   ↳ Decoupling of China

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

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Environmental implication

1. Air pollution - due to extraction of lithium minerals
2. Water pollution - as it is water intensive industry
3. Noise pollution - due to involvement of heavy industries on local population like birds
4. Cheap labour involvement - problem of Pneumonia, Asbestos
5. Hampering local biodiversity - as seen to be rich in Jammu & Kashmir
6. High ecological foot print industry with major carbon emission.

India - Australia Joint Collaboration by Khanij Bindesh Ltd and India joining in Mineral Security Partnership is a positive step ahead

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

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18. युवा वैश्विक पहचान के साथ स्वयं को समाहित करने तथा अपने देशों के बाहर की घटनाओं और अनुभवों से जुड़ने में सक्षम हैं। इस संदर्भ में, युवा पहचान के विभिन्न पहलुओं पर वैश्वीकरण के प्रभाव की विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

The youth are capable of identifying themselves with a global identity and connecting with events and experiences outside their countries. In this context, discuss the impact of globalization on the various aspects of youth identity. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Globalisation refers to integration, inter connectedness, interrelatedness of nation, polity, economy & society such that whole world is a small global village

Positive impact of globalisation on Youth

① Employment opportunities

↳ Information technology, Business management sectors

↳ Demographic dividend to be realised

② Skill growth

↳ Due to rise in technology and accessibility

↳ Skill based economy

③ Standard of living

↳ Due to urbanisation & sustainable growth

④ Diversification of jobs

↳ Non traditional jobs like private sector, Youtube vloggers

⑤ Women empowerment

↳ Financial Independence

↳ Reducing gender pay gap from present 34% as per WEF

Negative impact on Youth

① Language - Homogenous english language eroding mother tongue in Gen Z population

② Dress - Modernity such as Jeans, Swim wear rather than traditional Dhoti, Saree

③ Food - Macdonaldisation & KFC all over country attracting youth

↳ moving away from millets

④ Out migration - Due to opportunities abroad

↳ Financial loss of $8 billion annually as per RBI report

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

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Way forward

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

① Opportunities to be created in India by

↳ Investment of foreign companies in India eg- Google

② Celebration of traditional festivals, foods, language by Gen Z in social media to generate awareness

③ Reducing people moving abroad by attracting them back through financial incentives

(eg) - Chinese model

④ Proper Youth Conclave to be held regularly in recognising Youth concerns

As PM Modi in Panchpran promises said we need to remove Colonial trace of mindset and start celebrating our traditional roots is need of hour

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19. जैसे-जैसे भारत में प्रजनन दर में गिरावट आ रही है, भविष्य की जनसांख्यिकीय चिंताएं वृद्धजनों की बढ़ती आबादी और एक कमजोर सामाजिक सुरक्षा प्रणाली के आस-पास केंद्रित होती जा रही हैं। चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

As fertility rates decline in India, future demographic concerns center around an ageing population and a weak social security system. Discuss. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

As per National Family Health Survey 5, Total fertility rate of India is 2.0 which is below replacement level. Thus there is demographic bulge towards elderly population.

Demographic Concerns center around ageing population

① UN population fund projects rise of ageing population by 10% by 2010

② Rise in care economy and financial burden to the Government

③ Reducing growth of Youth population as China & Japan is facing

↳ Result in demographic deficit

(4) Poor mental & physical health of ageing population

(5) Lack of psychological support to the ageing population

↳ Result in isolation, Dimentia

Concerns with weak social security system

(1) Lack of pension funds result in poor table care at such age

(2) Deficit in life insurance, health insurance and accident insurance in ageing population

↳ eco survey – Insurance penetration is mere 5%.

(3) Dependency on govt incentives which lead to torture due to delay in availing it

(4) Ageing poverty & Feminization of Ageing explode due to weak social security System

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

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Way forward

1. Strict implementation of
   - Policies – Indira Gandhi Vayoshree Yojana
   - Acts – Maintenance of elderly person act

2. Universal social security system like life insurance & Health Insurance
   - (eg) Atal Bima Yojana

3. Increase in preventive care & curative health care budget as provided by National Health policy 2017 target i.e. 2.5-5-

4. Infrastructural growth of Old age homes, Ageing tools etc – Ageing friendly infra structure

Therefore rather than looking them as liability they are asset of society who can contribute with life long experience as handy in realising Viksit Bharat

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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20. 2030 तक भारत की आबादी के एक महत्वपूर्ण हिस्से के शहरी क्षेत्रों में निवास करने की उम्मीद है, ऐसे में शहरी गरीबों के कल्याण को लोक नीति के केंद्र में लाने की आवश्यकता है। चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

With a significant proportion of India's population expected to live in urban areas by 2030, the welfare of the urban poor needs to take centre-stage in public policy. Discuss. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस क्षेत्र में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

As per World Bank, India's population is projected to increase by 50% by 2050 from present 35% which led to requirement of urban poor welfare as prerequirement for sustainable Development.

Reasons for rise of Urban poors

① Pull factors - Employment opportunities in urban areas than rural
↳ Education & Health accessibility & quality in urban areas
↳ Proximity of rural areas to urban areas

② Push factors - Stagnant agricultural growth
↳ Scope of education & skills in urban areas
↳ De-industrialisation in rural areas

③ Other factors - Poor skill of migrant workers to get high paying job

↳ Lack of growth of labour intensive industries

↳ Rise in slums & low std of living

Welfare policies & steps needed

① Urban employment guarantee scheme like Rajasthan's Indira gandhi Shehri Rojgar Yojana

② Mapping of skills of migrants and provide required employment as per market demand

③ Basic necessities like One nation - One ration card, PDS to be availed at door step

④ Education & health (primary) facilities in localities of urban poor

(eg) - Mohalla clinic of Delhi

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidate must not write on this margin

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(5) Political empowerement like Election voting, Remote voting machine etc. to project their voices

(6) Reducing digital illiteracy to provide employment in gig economy as per NITI aayog report on gig economy

(7) Formalisation of economy like MSMEs and Insurance, Social security coverage to them (eg) - Atal Bima Yojana

Therefore there needs to be catering of Urban poor to fulfill SDG goal of Sustainable cities & communities

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-II)/GENERAL STUDIES (Paper-II) (2929)

निर्धारित समय: **तीन घंटे**
Time Allowed: ***Three Hours***

अधिकतम अंक: **250**
Maximum Marks: ***250***

सामान्य अनुदेश

इस प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यू.सी.ए.) पुस्तिका में 55+1 पृष्ठ हैं। प्रश्न-पत्र, क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका के अंत में संलग्न है, जो अलग (वियोज्य) किया जा सकता है और उम्मीदवार परीक्षा के उपरांत अपने साथ ले जा सकते हैं।

रफ कार्य के लिए, इस पुस्तिका के अंत में खाली पृष्ठ दिया गया है।

पुस्तिका प्राप्त होने पर, कृपया यह जांच कर लें कि इस क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका में कोई कमी न हो, फटा हुआ पृष्ठ न हो अथवा कोई पृष्ठ गायब न हो इत्यादि। यदि ऐसा हो, तो इसके बदले नई क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका प्राप्त कर लें।

General Instructions

This Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet contains 55+1 pages. Question Paper in detachable form is available at the end of the QCA Booklet which can be taken away by the candidate after examination.

For rough work, blank page has been provided at the end of this Booklet.

On receipt of the Booklet, please check that this QCA Booklet does not have any shortcomings, torn or missing pages etc. If, so, get it replaced with a fresh QCA Booklet.

(उम्मीदवार द्वारा भरा जाएगा/To be filled by the Candidate)

पंजीकरण सं./Registration No. : 00366934

अभ्यर्थी का नाम/Name of Student : SOUCHAI TANYA JADHAV

माध्यम: हिंदी/अंग्रेजी
Medium: Hindi/English

English

तारीख
Date

24/9/2024

सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-II)
GENERAL STUDIES (Paper II)

केंद्र
Centre

Hyderabad

निरीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर
Invigilator's Signature

	महत्वपूर्ण अनुदेश **उम्मीदवारों को नीचे उल्लिखित निर्देश सावधानी से पढ़ लेने चाहिए। किसी भी निर्देश का उल्लंघन करने पर उम्मीदवारों को मिलने वाले अंकों में कटौती, उम्मीदवारी रद्द या आयोग के परवर्ती परीक्षाओं के लिए वर्जित करने इत्यादि के रूप में दण्डित किया जा सकता है।**	**Important Instructions** **Candidates should read the undermentioned instructions carefully. Violation of any of the following instructions may entail penalty in the form of deduction of marks, cancellation of candidature, debarment from further Examination of the Commission etc.**
1	(क) अपना पंजीकरण सं. एवं अन्य विवरण केवल प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका (क्यू.सी.ए.) में उम्मीदवार के लिए निर्धारित स्थान पर ही लिखें। (ख) इस पुस्तिका में अन्यत्र कहीं भी अपना नाम, पंजीकरण सं., मोबाइल नं., पता अथवा प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका (क्यू.सी.ए.) संख्या न लिखें जिससे आपकी पहचान का खुलासा हो।	(a) Write your Registration Number and other details only in the space provided in the Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet for candidates. (b) Do not disclose your identity in any manner such as, by writing your Name, Registration number, Mobile number, Address, Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet No. etc. elsewhere in the Booklet
2	अपनी प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में कहीं भी प्रश्नों के वास्तविक उत्तर के अतिरिक्त कुछ न लिखें जैसे कि कोई कविता/दोहा, अभद्र या अपमानजनक अभिव्यक्ति इत्यादि और न ही कोई ऐसा चिन्ह/निशान बनाएं जिसका उत्तर से सम्बन्ध न हो।	Do not write in the QCA Booklet anything other than the actual answer such as couplet, obscene, abusive expression etc., nor put any sign/mark having no relevance to the answer.
3	परीक्षक को प्रत्यक्ष/अप्रत्यक्ष रूप से कोई भी प्रार्थना/धमकी भरी बातें न लिखें।	Do not make any direct/indirect appeal/threat to the examiner.
4	उत्तर अस्पष्ट अथवा गंदी लिखावट में न लिखें। इस प्रकार के उत्तर का मूल्यांकन नहीं भी किया जा सकता है।	Do not write answers in bad/illegible handwriting. Such answers may not be evaluated.
5	उत्तर स्याही में ही लिखें। उत्तर लिखने के लिए पेंसिल का उपयोग न करें, हालांकि आरेख, चित्र इत्यादि बनाने के लिए पेंसिल का उपयोग किया जा सकता है।	Write answers in ink only. Do not use pencil for writing the answers. However, pencil may be used for drawing diagrams, sketches, etc.
6	प्रवेश पत्र में उल्लेख किए गए माध्यम के अलावा अन्य किसी माध्यम में उत्तर न लिखें। अधिकृत और अनधिकृत की मिली जुली भाषा का भी उपयोग न करें।	Do not write answers in medium other than the authorized medium in the Admission Certificate. Do not use mixed language either i.e. authorize and unauthorized media together for writing answers.
7	प्रश्नों के उत्तर ठीक उसके नीचे दिए गए निर्धारित स्थान पर ही लिखें। निर्धारित स्थान के अलावा किसी अन्य स्थान पर लिखे गए उत्तर का मूल्यांकन नहीं किया जाएगा।	Write answer at the specific space (right below the question) only. Answers written elsewhere at unspecified places in the booklet shall not be evaluated.
8	यदि आप अपने किसी उत्तर को रद्द करना चाहते हैं तो उसे पेन से काट दें तथा उस पर "रद्द" लिख दें, अन्यथा उसका मूल्यांकन किया जा सकता है।	If you wish to cancel any work, draw your pen through it and write "Cancelled" across it, otherwise it may be valued.

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प्राप्तांक के विवरण (परीक्षक द्वारा भरा जाए)/ Marks Details (To be filled by the Examiner(s))

प्रश्न सं. Q. No.	अंक Marks		प्रश्न सं. Q. No.	अंक Marks	
1			11		
2			12		
3			13		
4			14		
5			15		
6			16		
7			17		
8			18		
9			19		
10			20		
उप-योग (A) Subtotal (A)			उप-योग (B) Subtotal (B)		
सकल योग (A+B) / GRAND TOTAL (A+B)					

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सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-II)/GENERAL STUDIES (Paper-II) (2929)

निर्धारित समय: **तीन** घंटे
Time Allowed: **Three** Hours

अधिकतम अंक: **250**
Maximum Marks: **250**

प्रश्न-पत्र संबंधी विशेष अनुदेश

कृपया प्रश्नों के उत्तर देने से पूर्व निम्नलिखित प्रत्येक अनुदेश को ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़ें:

*कुल **बीस** प्रश्न दिए गए हैं जो **हिंदी** और **अंग्रेजी** दोनों में छपे हैं।*

सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।

प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के लिए नियत अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।

प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए, जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश-पत्र में किया गया है, और इस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यू.सी.ए.) पुस्तिका के मुख-पृष्ठ पर निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिखे गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।

प्रश्न संख्या 1 से 10 तक का उत्तर 150 शब्दों में तथा प्रश्न संख्या 11 से 20 तक का उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए।

प्रश्नों में इंगित शब्द सीमा को ध्यान में रखिए।

प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़े गए कोई पृष्ठ अथवा पृष्ठ भाग को पूर्णतः काट दीजिए।

QUESTION PAPER SPECIFIC INSTRUCTIONS

Please read each of the following instructions carefully before attempting questions.

*There are **TWENTY** questions printed both in **HINDI** and in **ENGLISH**.*

All questions are compulsory.

The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.

Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in a medium other than the authorized one.

Answers to Questions No. 1 to 10 should be in 150 words, whereas answers to Questions No. 11 to 20 should be in 250 words.

Keep the word limit indicated in the questions in mind.

Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Questions-cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.

EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

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1. असहमति की अभिव्यक्ति संसद के कामकाज का केंद्रीय तत्व है। इसके आलोक में, भारत की संसदीय व्यवस्था में विपक्ष के नेता (LoP) की भूमिका पर चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Expression of dissent is central to the functioning of the Parliament. In light of this, discuss the role of the Leader of Opposition (LoP) in India's parliamentary system. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Leader of opposition is a statutory post recognised under leader of opposition Act 1957. It was first recognised in 1969 and Rahul Gandhi of INC is present leader of opposition.

Role of Leader of opposition in India's parliamentary system

① Express dissent in central of functioning of parliament

② Raise voice against government functions & its loop holes eg - Recent deaths in Old rajinder Nagar

③ Sets accountability to the parliamentary functioning

④ Ensures checks & balances to the ruling government working

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(5) Questions leader of house & ruling party regarding day to day activities (eg) - NEET scam issue

(6) Represent collective voice of opposition

(7) Acts as crucial member of Parliamentary committees

(8) the is positioned in various collegium appointing constitutional & statutory bodies

(eg) ECI, NHRC etc

However, there are issues wrt functioning & its role

(1) 1/10th of members is required (17th lok sabha issues)

(2) Not as powerful as in Britain (Shadow cabinet)

(3) lack of binding powers.

'Dissent is safety valve of Democracy' as said by CJI Chandrachud

Therefore LOP should be strengthened in realising Constitutionalism

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

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2. न्यायिक प्रक्रियाओं में प्रौद्योगिकी का समावेशन न्याय प्रदायगी के संदर्भ में पहुंच, क्षमता और दक्षता को किस प्रकार बढ़ा सकता है? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

How can the integration of technology into judicial processes enhance accessibility, capability, and efficiency in justice delivery? (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए Candidates must not write on this margin

Supreme Court has recently live streamed its proceeding in social media platform.

As Faheema Shirin case argues, Right to Internet is fundamental right of Constitution

Integration of technology

① Enhancing Accessibility

a) Proper Justice delivered
(Justice delivered is Justice secured)

b) free legal aid ensured
(Article 39A)

c) Justice not only done but said to be done"

② ~~Accessibility~~ capability

a) Proper decision making by clients based on National Judicial data Grid
data

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b) Enhance public interest litigation claims in judiciary (eg) - Recent NEET case in supreme court

c) Enable justice to be done without any discrimination by Judicial ~~activism~~ (Alw)

(8) Efficiency

a) Judicial pendency cleared (>4 crore cases)

b) Faster justice delivered - Disposal of cases (Fast track court as per Justice Ramana)

c) Specialised cases be dealt (Right to privacy) ↳ Puttaswamy judgement

However there are some issues like

① Digital divide (Women <20% use Internet)

② Privacy & Cyber security issue

③ Use of vulnerable lang ~~not used~~

Therefore as supreme court motto speaks, Dharmo rakshita rakshita (Justice delivered Justice served) by integrating judiciary

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

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3. भारत के उच्चतम न्यायालय ने केंद्रीकृत सत्ता एवं क्षेत्रीय स्वायत्तता को जटिल रूप से संतुलित करके भारत के संघवाद में अद्वितीय विषमता को बनाए रखा है। न्यायालय द्वारा दिए गए प्रासंगिक पूर्ववर्ती निर्णयों की सहायता से चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

The Supreme Court of India has upheld unique asymmetry in India's federalism by intricately balancing centralized authority and regional autonomy. Discuss with the help of relevant case laws. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

~~Supreme Court as a agency of~~

India follows a federal form of government as enshrined in constitution under various articles like Schedule 7, Article 249, 312, post of governor etc.

Supreme Court upholding Asymmetric federalism

1. Federalism as Basic Structure of Constitution → In SR Bommai case
2. Cases like Nawam Rebia, PN Dua etc enshrined Governor post as lynchpin
3. A 356 (president rule) to be used in Scarce time (SR Bommai case)
4. Various doctrines like doctrine of Colorable legislation, doctrine of pleasure

adheres to Federal principles

(5) Various judgments adheres to ~~follow~~ solve the Interstate river disputes peacefully

(6) A 131 → Original jurisdiction for solving cases between centre & state

(eg) NIA jurisdiction & Chattisgarh

(7) Supreme Court in cases related to Delhi State & lieutenant governor - to follow principle of constitution

(8) Rameshwar prasad case - Constitutionalism by replacing subjective with objective terms - to follow federalism in spirit & law.

Therefore as KC Wheare says, Indian federalism is based on Centralising tendency with state autonomy. This principle is followed by Supreme Court too

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

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4. भारत में अनुसूचित जातियों के हितों के संरक्षण में राष्ट्रीय अनुसूचित जाति आयोग की प्रभावशीलता का मूल्यांकन कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Evaluate the effectiveness of the National Commission for Scheduled Castes in safeguarding the interests of the Scheduled Castes in India. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Article 338 of Constitution provides National Commission for Schedule Caste (NCSC). It is a Constitutional body established to serve the interest of Schedule caste.

Effectiveness of NCSC

1. Investigate the issues, concern of the schedule caste eg Atrocities done against Hathras rape
2. Report been prepared to the president of the action been taken in previous year
3. Suggest policy makers regarding the benefits owned to the schedule caste
4. Acts as collective voice that represent the schedule caste
5. Project & conduct Awareness session, programs

for the empowerement of schedule caste

(6) follow the gandhian approach in mainstreaming the schedule caste

(7) Oversee the implementation of Laws, rules, regulation of schedule caste

Issues of NCSC

(1) Untimely report published with no action taken measures

(2) Experts argue it as toothless tiger with no binding power

(3) No efforts been materialised wrt the atrocities happening daily at local level

(4) Chairman of NCSC comes from upper caste background with bureaucratic dominance

Therefore there is need of strengthening the NCSC by binding powers and inclusive representation to ensure the prosperity of schedule caste

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

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5. संसदीय समितियों के माध्यम से विधायिका के प्रति कार्यपालिका की जवाबदेही सुनिश्चित करना भारतीय राजनीतिक व्यवस्था की पहचान रही है। टिप्पणी कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Executive accountability to the legislature through Parliamentary Committees has been the hallmark of the Indian political system. Comment. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Parliamentary Committies are extra constitu-tional bodies that oversee scrutiny the bills passed to it. There are numerous parliamentary Committies governed by the Rules of loksabha.

How Parliamentary Committies set Accountability of legislature

① Detailed Scrutiny of bills, acts, policies, rules, regulations (eg) Aadhar Act, 2016

② Experts ranging from various sectors parti-cipate in it - diverse view points

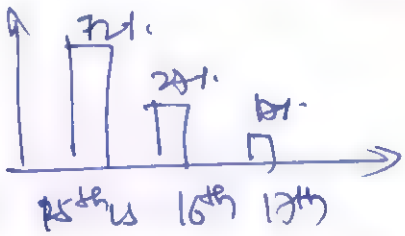
③ Enjoing return of bill with recommendation to the legislature

④ Civil Society groups too participate in committies for people mandate

(E) Ensure transparency, Responsiveness in passing of bill.

Reforms in Committees

(1) No. of bills referred is decreasing



} PRS data

(2) Non-binding powers to committees

(3) Hasty passing of bills without any roles to mandatorily pass by Committees

(4) Delay in working of bills in committees

(5) No political will in forming committees.

As Woodrow Wilson says, "Congress in ~~[illegible]~~ is Congress in relax, Congress in Committees is Congress in working". Therefore they are to be mandatorily referred as followed in britain Constitution

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

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6. भारत नागरिक चार्टर को किस प्रकार शासन में सुधार करने और नागरिकों को सशक्त बनाने का एक शक्तिशाली उपकरण बना सकता है? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

How can India make Citizens' Charter a powerful tool for improving governance and empowering citizens? (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Citizen Charter is a document that enshrine the objectives, aims of the department. It ensures customer satisfactory obligation as the motto.

India to make Citizen Charter power full tool

① Mandatorily publication in every department

② eg Ahmadabad Municipal Corporation Charter

fig. 2nd Are values of CC

② Improves governance

↳ Customer choice increases

↳ Grievance redressal against any non delivery of service

↳ Enable transparent mechanism in functioning of govt

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

③ Empowering citizen

↳ Right to take decisions

↳ Proper value based organisation

India can make it powerful tool by -

a) legal backing b) Mandatory publication

c) Vulnerable language Charter

d) Regular updation

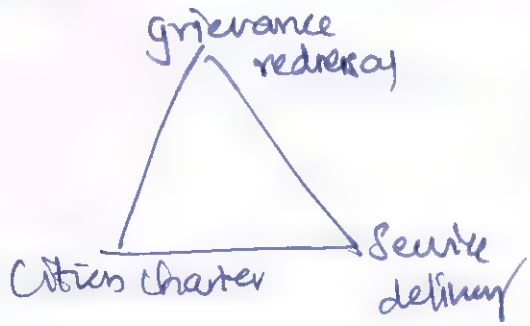
e) trahrine values of role models like Gandhi, Ambedkar

f) Imbibe code of Conduct, Ethics

g) Set targets, vision, goal correctly.

2nd ARC mentions Sevottam model

which is



This should guide in making citizen charter a powerful tool

7. कॉर्पोरेट दानकर्ता भारत में समग्र विकास को सुविधाजनक बनाने में NGOs की किस प्रकार सहायता करते हैं? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
How do corporate donors aid NGOs in facilitating holistic development in India? (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

As per World Bank, NGOs are non voluntary organisation that ensure welfare of citizen by delivery of service.

Corporate Donors in facilitating development by aiding NGOs

① Increasing the funds to ~~be~~ get ~~worked~~ functional at full potential

② Helps in achieving CSR objectives (eg) TATA & its NGO

③ Corporate governance strategy can be met

④ Targeted reach ~~of~~ or policy to population & community by Corporates through NGOs

⑤ Ensure the positive nexus between NGOs & Corporates

⑥ Risk sharing mechanism can be learnt from corporates

(7) Best knowledge practices can be learnt from each other

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Issues in NGOs coming aid from Corporate donors

(1) Vested Interest from Corporates

(2) Tax haven strategy by Corporates by siphoning off fund in NGOs

(3) Shell NGOs without any functioning run by Corporates

(4) Acts as mechanism of money laundering to trip the illegal money

(5) Acts to proselytise people in religious conversion, recruit youths for radicalisation etc

In backdrop of this, Govt recently ~~strengthenghened~~ strengthened by FCRA Amendment which need to be implemented with Vijaykumar Committee suggestions of tight control

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8. POCSO अधिनियम के गुणों के बावजूद, इसकी मौजूदा कमियों को दूर करने के लिए क्या इस पर पुनर्विचार किया जाना चाहिए? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Despite its merits, should the POCSO Act be revisited to correct the existing inadequacies? (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

POCSO Act was enshrined to provide the justice against sexual assaults to juvenile. It was enacted in 2005.

Merits of POCSO Act

1. Stringent Actions in the form of life imprisonement
2. In line with Internation Convention of protection of child rights
3. Gender neutral law - No discrimination
4. follow Sustainable Development Goals for safety environment
5. It is in line with Article 38, 46 where welfare of citizen is taken care of
6. setting up fast track court for disposal of cases

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Inadequacies of Act

INADEQUACIES

- Lack of working of fast track courts
- Does not cover all the crimes such as cyber bullying, pornography (child)
- Does not treat 18 years as Juvenile
- Lack of reporting of cases by ~~for~~ victims
- Victim privacy is not covered
- ~~Lack~~ Not in line with recent BNS laws

Therefore it is need to be strengthened by incorporating Justice Verma Committee recommendations to ensure child safety environment of India

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

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9. चीन द्वारा वैश्विक स्तर पर रणनीतिक बंदरगाहों के अधिग्रहण के अंतर्राष्ट्रीय व्यापार मार्गों एवं आर्थिक संबंधों के लिए महत्वपूर्ण निहितार्थ हैं। विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

China's acquisition of strategic ports globally has significant implications for international trade routes and economic relations. Discuss. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

With the aspiration of becoming next global superpower, China is acquiring strategic port of various nations. It leads us to have significant implications for international trade routes & economic relations.

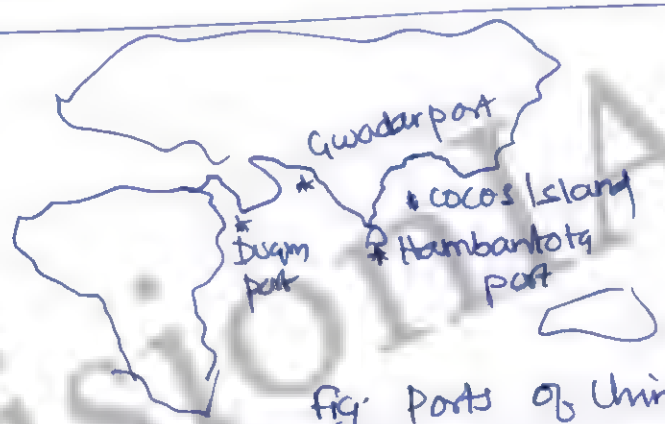

fig. Ports of China

Implication for International trade

1. Lack of Secured Global sea trade
2. Free sea lane of communication is compromised
3. Encircling the pivotal points of global sea routes
4. Legal, International trade is tends to be Chinese controlled
5. Strategic disinvestment

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Economic implications

1. Relations between countries hampered
   ↳ Debt trap diplomacy
2. High interest loan given to nation which is unable to repaid by country
   ↳ Habantota leasing to China for 99 years
3. Dependence of China economy get increased → Pakistan >50% debt to China
4. Strategic economic relations maintained

   In backdrop of Chinese Strings of pearl, India launched Necklace of Diamonds to counter Chinese strategy.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

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10. विश्व बौद्धिक संपदा संगठन (WIPO) के मुख्य कार्य क्या हैं? बौद्धिक संपदा, आनुवंशिक संसाधनों और संबंधित पारंपरिक ज्ञान पर इसकी हालिया संधि से भारत को क्या लाभ होगा? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

What are the main functions of the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO)? How will its recent treaty on intellectual property, genetic resources and associated traditional knowledge benefit India? (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस क्षेत्र में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

World Intellectual property Organisation is a body that works for protection of Intellectual property in their national jurisdiction. It ensures faster expedition of cases related to Intellectual property disputes

Main functions of WIPO

1. Protect, Preserve, Conserve the knowledge of Intellectual property
2. Ensure Intellectual property to get benefit for Society as whole
3. Checks on monopolistic tendency of owners of Intellectual property
4. Helping poor countries in times of crisis like health to reveal the secrets of Intellectual property

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⑤ Ensure a registry of pool of Intellectual property at one place

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Recent treaty benefiting India

① Adheres to India's Patent Act 1972

② In line with Intellectual property Policy 2006

③ Provides genetic variability to be promoted

④ Conservation of traditional knowledge for the Biodiversity benefit (Biodiversity Amendment Act 2013) & tribal empowerement

eg → Irular tribe → Snake venom treatment

Therefore it ensures following the vision of Jai Vigyan, Jai Anusandhan & to ~~follow the~~ improve the scientific temperament of people as said in fundamental duties

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11. यद्यपि केंद्रीय अन्वेषण ब्यूरो (CBI) भ्रष्टाचार से निपटने में महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाता है, फिर भी इसकी कार्यप्रणाली की प्रायः पक्षपातपूर्ण होने तथा संघीय भावना के विरुद्ध कार्य करने के लिए आलोचना की जाती है। समुचित उदाहरणों की मदद से चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

While the Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI) plays a crucial role in combating corruption, its functioning is often criticized for being partisan and acting against the federal spirit. Discuss with the help of suitable examples. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

CBI (Central Bureau of Investigation) is a ~~stat~~ extra constitutional body established under Delhi Special police establishment Act.

It is a premier investigative body who collaborates with Interpol at ~~inter~~ international level.

CBI → playing role in combating corruption

① 2G scam → CBI played vital role in unearthing it

② Bofors scam → CBI investigative game helped to excavate the proof

③ Satyam scandal → Handled to CBI, helped to solve expeditely

④ Vyapam scandal → CBI helped to extract the evidences from all ~~people~~ stakeholder

⑤ Recent NEET Scam – Where miscreants from Gujarat & Bihar were caught by CBI.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Criticised against Partisan & federal role

① Partisan

a) SC criticised for saying it as "Caged parrot"

b) Targetted opposition cases by ruling party

c) Work under the umbrella of govt - thus difficult in maintaining impartisan

② Federal Spirit

a) Compulsory consent to States is criticised as it bypass the order & permission of States

b) Police, Investigation, law & order is state subject – CBI comes under central govt

③ Others → Overlapping bodies like CVC, ED
→ Appointed by central govt

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उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Way forward

① Vineet Narain Case - guidelines to appoint CBI director
↳ Independent functioning is need of hour

② Legal mandate under seperate CBI cadre is required for powerful function

③ Consent policy is needed a review - to follow federal principle in spirit

④ Ensure Independent Collegium to appoint in line of CVC

Therefore a independent investigative agency on line of CIA of USA is required. Such that no issue of law & order comes at forefront and get resolved easily

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12. भारत में राज्यपाल प्रायः अपनी संवैधानिक भूमिका का अतिक्रमण करते हैं और आवश्यकता पड़ने पर प्रभावी ढंग से कार्य करने में विफल रहते हैं। टिप्पणी कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Governors in India often overstep their constitutional role and fail to act effectively when needed. Comment. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस मार्जिन में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Article 163 of Constitution provides office of Governor.

It acts as bridge between central & state government as said by Sarkaria Commission.

Governor over stepping constitutional role

① Use of discretionary power even not in times of needed

② Halting / Use of pocket veto for bills passed by legislature eg - Neet Bill of Tamilnadu

③ Use of unbridled power going against aid & advice of CoM

eg - Use of Dravidian words in Tamilnadu legislative council

④ Differences between CM and governor as seen in telangana example

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उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

(5) Use of president rule under Article 356 even not in times of crisis

(6) Failing to Act effectively

(1) Use of Chancellor role as seen in Kerala & West bengal example

(2) Calling off of mandatory floor test in maharastra example

(3) Obstruction in day to day administration as seen in Karnataka case

Way forward

(1) Sarkaria Commission → Governor appointed from eminent walk of life

(2) Punchi Commission → 5 year term of governor

(3) Buta Commission - clear guidelines of governor eligibility

VisionIAS

(4) SR Bommai - Governor in using Article 356 comes under Judicial review

(5) NCRWC → says Governor to be work under aid & advice of CoM.

As Soli Sorabjee says, Governor acts as lynchpin of federal system of governance. Therefore the office need to be reformed in maintaining Constitutionalism and Constitutional Morality.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

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13. भारत और संयुक्त राज्य अमेरिका दोनों में ही लोकतांत्रिक सिद्धांतों का अनुपालन किया जाता है, लेकिन उनकी निर्वाचन व्यवस्था में महत्वपूर्ण भिन्नताएं विद्यमान हैं। दोनों देशों की निर्वाचन पद्धतियों में मुख्य भिन्नताएं क्या हैं? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Both India and the USA adhere to democratic principles but their electoral systems exhibit significant differences. What are the key differences in electoral practices between the two countries? (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

India & USA are considered to be Mother of Democracy and Oldest Surviving Democracy respectively. They follow the system of free & fair elections, however their electoral system exhibit start differences.

India	USA
① Universal Adult Franchise since 1950	① Universal Adult franchise since 1960's (After Black got voting rights)
② Seperate elections for MP & MLA	② Elections for ~~Senate~~ congress, president & local state (senate) is different
③ Any no. of parties can participate	③ Primarily two parties – Democrat & Republic contest at final race

India	UCA
(4) National parties varies based on certain condition of last elections	(4) No such condition
(5) Model Code of Conduct is followed (Though not legal)	(5) Reformed form of Model Code of Conduct (Though not strictly followed)
(6) Criminal Antecedents published (Lily thomas case)	(6) No such record published in govt website
(7) ~~All people~~ System of electoral bonds exist till recently (for funding of elections)	(7) No such system exist

(8) **Similarities**

(1) Follows first past the post system

(2) Free & fair elections is followed

उम्मीदवारों को इस क्षेत्र में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

③ Any person can contest election

↳ for president it is birth not naturalised in USA

④ Court has power to dismiss the elections.

Therefore both has similarities & differences that makes them a unique in their own sense

VisionIAS

14. आप इस दृष्टिकोण से किस हद तक सहमत हैं कि राष्ट्रीय हरित अधिकरण (NGT) ने भारत में पर्यावरणीय न्याय सुनिश्चित करने के अपने उद्देश्य की पूर्ति की है? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

How far do you agree with the view that the National Green Tribunal (NGT) has met its objective of ensuring environmental justice in India? (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

National Green tribunal was enacted under Article 323B. It is empowered to provide 'environmental justice' such that anthropocentrism does not prevailed.

NGT meeting its objective

1. In its judgement on Isha foundation, questioned the illegal encroachment Coimbatore forest

2. It follows the principle of polluter pay principle enshrined in MC Mehta case

3. Halted the Aravali forest deforestation in building the bullet train

VisionIAS

(4) Not allowed telangana government to mine uranium in Nallamalla forest

(5) Provides legal ecological awareness by conducting eco clubs, nature programmes etc

However, there are issues

(1) Does not cover acts like forest right Act 2006 wildlife conservation Act 1972

(2) Tribunalisation of justice - where it is bypassing the role of supreme court & high court

(3) Lack of regional benches - only 6 that too not in north east

(4) Appeals in supreme & high court - Heavy delay & Burden of cases

(5) Does not consider EIA projects in its jurisdictions

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

VISION IAS

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

(6) Lack of expertise in composition - as bureaucratic dominant because appointed by central govt

Measures

(1) Law Commission - National tribunal Commission to be established to expedite cases

(2) Clear guidelines to be mentioned in appointing the members & Chairman

(3) Include all other acts like FRA, WLPA in its jurisdiction

(4) National Court of Appeal to be formed for institutionalising appeals

Therefore in order to achieve vision of Prakruti Rakshita Rakshitah, Nature protected when its protected, NGT need to be Strengthened.

VisionIAS

15. यद्यपि पंचायती राज संस्थाएं (PRIs) प्रतिस्पर्धी राजनीति के लिए एक मंच बन गई हैं, किंतु इनका नियोजन एवं सेवा वितरण की एजेंसी के रूप में उद्भव नहीं हुआ है। क्यों? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Though Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs) have become a platform for competitive politics, they have not emerged as an agency of planning and service delivery. Why? (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

As Gandhi said, "What panchayat can do violence cannot do". Thus panchayat Raj Institution acts as backbone to rural development Constitutionalised in 73rd Amendment under 11th schedule of Article 243.

Platform for Competitive politics

1. Successful devolution of powers (as seen in kerala - 29 functions)
2. Intense rivalry in panchayat elections
   eg - Telangana panchayat elections, West bengal panchayat election
3. Successful role models like Fatima Bi, Chavi Rajput
4. Model village creation like Pedavagu village of west godavari (Competition from other villages)

(5) Representation from women women empowerement (Study by National Institute of Rural Development)

- gender inclusive policy
- focus on education & Health

Not emerging as agency of planning & service delivery

Due to issues like ——

a) funds
- More tied fund (lack of freedom)
- Incapable State finance Commission
- Depends on grant from finance Commission under 275(1)

b) functions
- Lack of tax powers (only on property tax)
- Devolution of powers not done In States like Bihar (only 6)
- Parallel bodies like DDA, RDA
- Bureaucratic involvement (Suspension power to Sarpanch by DM in telangana)

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

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c) functionaries
- → Surrogated representation in the form of Sarpanch pati (Mani Shankar Aiyar Committee)
- → Deserving seats by Dominant Caste (study by NIRD)
- → Poor training & capacity building

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Way forward

(1) 74th Act
- → Devolution of functions
- → More funding power

(2) Ashok Mehta Committee → Independent auditary role in working of panchayat by people

Therefore a progressive India is when villages are prosperous. Therefore in order to build Gandhi vision of Gram Swaraj, PRI need to be strengthened

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16. ई-गवर्नेंस में अंतरसंचालनीयता (इंटरऑपरेबिलिटी) से आप क्या समझते हैं? विभिन्न ई-गवर्नेंस प्रणालियों की अंतरसंचालनीयता एवं एकीकरण सुनिश्चित करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या कदम उठाए गए हैं? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

What do you understand by interoperability in e-governance? What steps have been taken by the government to ensure interoperability and integration of various e-governance systems? (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Interoperability in e-governance refers to interconnectedness of e-governance tools which ensures risk sharing among each other.

Interoperability of e-governance

① G2B → e-NAM

② G2C → eCommerce (ONDC), IRCTC, UPI

③ B2C → Amazon, flipkart etc

Steps taken by govt to ensure interoperability

① Digital India - for connectivity to all people at all place

② ONDC - One nation Digital Commerce
↳ ensures increased choice among people over buying online

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③ Launching of UPI - for seamless transaction
↳ enabled to launch in other countries too

④ Digital fiber network - where connecting all panchayats by fibre network

⑤ National e-governance mission - to ensure interoperability of tools

Steps taken for integration

① National AI mission - Ethical use of AI

② Mission karmayogi - civil servants to integrate e-governance tools for role based activities

③ Make in India → to create devices at local level to reduce import of e-gov devices from foreign nations

Challenges

① Digital divide - women < 30% use internet (IAMAI)

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

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उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

② Privacy & cyber fraud issue

③ Lack of availability of content in vulnerable language

④ Complex user interface - Difficult to understand

Way forward

S - Secure
M - Mobile
A - Adaptable
R - Reliable
T - Transparent

} Smart e-governance is the need of hour for Viksit Bharat and achieving target of 5 billion economy

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17. जब भारत में महिलाओं के यौन और प्रजनन स्वास्थ्य की बात आती है, तब अधिकार-आधारित विमर्श को न केवल सामाजिक मानदंडों द्वारा बल्कि कानूनी मानदंडों द्वारा भी बड़े पैमाने पर नजरअंदाज किया गया है। विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

When it comes to sexual and reproductive health of women in India, rights-based discourse has largely been bypassed not just by the societal norms but also by the legal norms. Discuss. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Reproductive autonomy is a right of women to take decisions of safe sexual health. However it is been bypassed, outlooked by various agents of society.

Bypassing by societal norms

1. Patriarchal mindset - to treat women as weaker sex incapable of taking reproductive decisions
2. Menstruation is treated as taboo in societal framework
3. Taboo over talking on sexual health & sexual education in schools
4. Treating women as mere baby producing machine by society

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⑤ Lack of consent being taken by male in making sexual decisions

Bypassing by legal norms

① No inclusion of marital rape in the existing laws

② Not ~~issue~~ stressing 'period poverty' in any policy

③ forced sterilization, Abortion, lack of safe sex discourse in family planning methods

④ Lack of Menstrual leave policy by any organisation or states

⑤ Sex education as subject not included in the curriculum

⑥ Lack of gender neutral law in terms of sexual harassment etc

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

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उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Measures needed

① Jaya Jaitley Committee recommended increasing age of marriage by 21 so that women can have the authority to take own decision

② Pam Rajput Committee - enshrined skill development - to ensure economic independence such that reproductive rights can be enjoyed

③ Increasing awareness on reproductive health in schools

④ Supplying free Sanitary pads to girls by school/college

As Ambedkar says, "Measure of progress of society is evaluated by progress of women". Therefore lets have a healthy discussion on reproductive health of women as well as men openly

VisionIAS

18. पिछले कुछ वर्षों में भारत टीकाकरण कवरेज को बढ़ाने में कितना प्रभावी रहा है? देश में टीकाकरण के प्रयासों को प्रभावित करने वाली चुनौतियां कौन-सी हैं? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

How effective has India been in enhancing immunization coverage over the years? What challenges continue to affect immunization efforts in the country? (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Immunisation Coverage is the basic health necessity of Individual. It is first enshrined National Health policy of 1952.

Effective in immunisation coverage over years

① Small pox vaccination - eradicated in 1972 by universal coverage of vaccine

② Polio vaccine - been eradicated in 2014 (natural polio). However Vaccine Induced polio is still present

③ TB Vaccine - BCG vaccine is still done at rural areas & urban cities

④ Mission Indradhanush - where 15 types of diseases are covered for immuni-sation

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उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

⑤ COVID Vaccines – COVKhield & Covaxin been covered with 100 crore doses completed in 2022 January

Challenges existing

① Vaccine hesitancy – as seen during Covid times

② Lack of connectivity in delivering polio vaccine to the hinterland tribal population

③ Poor Awareness on child immunisation as only 70% Institutional delivery happening in some regions of Bihar

④ Superstition in communities like Islam to inoculate the vaccine

⑤ Low doctor population ratio, ANM, mid-wives to cover immunisation to all population (eg) → 1146/1 lakh popn of doctor

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उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Measures required

- Mission Indradhanush to be covered in letter & spirit
- funding in preventive health care to be increased as per Bhore Committee recommendation
- Dhebar Committee suggest local tribal healers to be incorporated in immunisation coverage
- Ensuring proper R&D for bringing 100% effective vaccines with minimum side effects.

"A Healthy nation is greatest asset ever" - as said by Churchill. Therefore it is the time to focus on immunisation coverage for healthy & fit India & fulfill SDG goals

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19. भारत ने G20 की अपनी अध्यक्षता का उपयोग वैश्विक दक्षिण की आवाज़ को केंद्रीय मंच पर लाने के लिए किया है। अफ्रीका के विशेष संदर्भ के साथ चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)
India used its Presidency of the G20 to bring the voice of the Global South to the centre stage. Discuss with special reference to Africa. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

India as G20 presidency in 2023 has endeavoured to bring New Delhi declaration in forefront.

It has enabled to bring Global South as unified voice on the stage in meeting.

How India used to bring voice of global South

1. By incorporating African Union as permanent member from observer status
2. Enabled to talk & recognise the issues of small island Developing nations in the backdrop of climate change
3. formulated IMEC (India - Middle east - Europe corridor) which connects the global south countries of west Asia
4. Global Biofuel Alliance is launched to support farmers of global south

(5) ~~Act~~ as global south leader by adhering to transition of green technology to global south countries

(6) Digital public Infrastructure to be catered for fast paced growth of global south countries

(7) Women led Development to lead the progress of nation in global south as they are marred by extremism, coups

(8) Ensure safe, rule based international order so that there wont be any hegemonic tendencies on global south

(9) Reformed multilateralism to encounter the voice of global south from west dominated

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

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Challenges

1. Sino centric order in global South countries
   - ex - Cheque book & Debt trap diplomacy
2. Western biased institutions like world bank, IMF
3. Issues of poverty, High debt, low growth among global South
4. No unified consensus on what constitutes global South.

Therefore India acts as North star among countries of global South. Representing them in G20 is one of among the many steps that enabled to raise & fulfill aspiration of India as Vishwaguru

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

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20. पिछले दशक में भारत और UAE के बीच संबंधों में विभिन्न क्षेत्रों में उल्लेखनीय विस्तार हुआ है। विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

India's relationship with the UAE has witnessed a remarkable expansion across various domains in the last decade. Discuss. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

India & UAE share a unique relationship carved among the stars in a galaxy" as said by Jaishankar. Historically to present-day it witnessed wide expansion in various domains

India - UAE relation

1. Trade → Target of 100 $ billion by 2030
   → Diversifying the trade from oil imports & food exports

2. Strategic → Strategic partnership between both
   → I2U2 (India, Israel, USA, UAE) partnership
   → India supporting Abraham accord

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उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

③ Cultural → Recent Swaminarayan temple in Abudhabi
→ Cricket grounds & tournaments in Sharjah
→ People to people exchange, tourism etc

④ Military → Various exercise like Desert eagle

⑤ Technology → Joint working on Nano technology, Quantum Computing, Space technology

⑥ Education → Student exchange from IIT's, IIM's in Dubai expo

⑦ Energy → Development of Refineries in Ratnagiri district

⑧ Political → Cordial relation between heads of both states
→ Indian Embassy established
→ GCC Countries

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उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Issues

1. One dimensional trade based on crude oil & refined oil
2. Great game politics between USA, China on UAE relation with India
3. Rising Sino centric order in UAE as there trade is larger than India
4. Kafala system and other system enabling blue collar workers from India to suffer
5. India - UAE - Iran axis — leading to strategic confusion
6. Difference in political dimension
   - UAE (monarch)
   - India (Democracy)

Thus to strengthen India - UAE relations, it is to be carved with golden letters as there are huge opportunities ahead by working on above issues

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SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK

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VISIONIAS
INSPIRING INNOVATION

ABHYAAS MAINS

सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-III)/GENERAL STUDIES (Paper-III) (2930)

निर्धारित समय: तीन घंटे
*Time Allowed: **Three Hours***

अधिकतम अंक: 250
Maximum Marks: 250

सामान्य अनुदेश

इस प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यू.सी.ए.) पुस्तिका में 55+1 पृष्ठ हैं। प्रश्न-पत्र, क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका के अंत में संलग्न है, जो अलग (वियोज्य) किया जा सकता है और उम्मीदवार परीक्षा के उपरांत अपने साथ ले जा सकते हैं।

रफ कार्य के लिए, इस पुस्तिका के अंत में खाली पृष्ठ दिया गया है।

पुस्तिका प्राप्त होने पर, कृपया यह जांच कर लें कि इस क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका में कोई कमी न हो, फटा हुआ पृष्ठ न हो अथवा कोई पृष्ठ गायब न हो इत्यादि। यदि ऐसा हो, तो इसके बदले नई क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका प्राप्त कर लें।

General Instructions

This Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet contains 55+1 pages. Question Paper in detachable form is available at the end of the QCA Booklet which can be taken away by the candidate after examination.

For rough work, blank page has been provided at the end of this Booklet.

On receipt of the Booklet, please check that this QCA Booklet does not have any shortcomings, torn or missing pages etc. If, so, get it replaced with a fresh QCA Booklet.

(उम्मीदवार द्वारा भरा जाएगा/To be filled by the Candidate)

पंजीकरण सं./Registration No. : 0366434

अभ्यर्थी का नाम/Name of Student : Saichaitanya

माध्यम: हिंदी/अंग्रेजी
Medium: Hindi/English

English

तारीख
Date

25/8/24

सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-III)
GENERAL STUDIES (Paper III)

केंद्र
Centre

Hyderabad

25/8

निरीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर
Invigilator's Signature

	महत्वपूर्ण अनुदेश	Important Instructions
	उम्मीदवारों को नीचे उल्लिखित निर्देश सावधानी से पढ़ लेने चाहिए। किसी भी निर्देश का उल्लंघन करने पर उम्मीदवारों को मिलने वाले अंकों में कटौती, उम्मीदवारी रद्द या आयोग के परवर्ती परीक्षाओं के लिए वर्जित करने इत्यादि के रूप में दण्डित किया जा सकता है।	**Candidates should read the undermentioned instructions carefully. Violation of any of the following instructions may entail penalty in the form of deduction of marks, cancellation of candidature, debarment from further Examination of the Commission etc.**
1	(क) अपना पंजीकरण सं. एवं अन्य विवरण केवल प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका (क्यू.सी.ए.) में उम्मीदवार के लिए निर्धारित स्थान पर ही लिखें। (ख) इस पुस्तिका में अन्यत्र कहीं भी अपना नाम, पंजीकरण सं., मोबाइल नं., पता अथवा प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका (क्यू.सी.ए.) संख्या न लिखें जिससे आपकी पहचान का खुलासा हो।	(a) Write your Registration Number and other details only in the space provided in the Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet for candidates. (b) Do not disclose your identity in any manner such as, by writing your Name, Registration number, Mobile number, Address, Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet No. etc. elsewhere in the Booklet
2	अपनी प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में कहीं भी प्रश्नों के वास्तविक उत्तर के अतिरिक्त कुछ न लिखें जैसे कि कोई कविता/दोहा, अभद्र या अपमानजनक अभिव्यक्ति इत्यादि और न ही कोई ऐसा चिन्ह/निशान बनाएं जिसका उत्तर से सम्बन्ध न हो।	Do not write in the QCA Booklet anything other than the actual answer such as couplet, obscene, abusive expression etc., nor put any sign/mark having no relevance to the answer.
3	परीक्षक को प्रत्यक्ष/अप्रत्यक्ष रूप से कोई भी प्रार्थना/धमकी भरी बातें न लिखें।	Do not make any direct/indirect appeal/threat to the examiner.
4	उत्तर अस्पष्ट अथवा गंदी लिखावट में न लिखें। इस प्रकार के उत्तर का मूल्यांकन नहीं भी किया जा सकता है।	Do not write answers in bad/illegible handwriting. Such answers may not be evaluated.
5	उत्तर स्याही में ही लिखें। उत्तर लिखने के लिए पेंसिल का उपयोग न करें, हालांकि आरेख, चित्र इत्यादि बनाने के लिए पेंसिल का उपयोग किया जा सकता है।	Write answers in ink only. Do not use pencil for writing the answers. However, pencil may be used for drawing diagrams, sketches, etc.
6	प्रवेश पत्र में उल्लेख किए गए माध्यम के अलावा अन्य किसी माध्यम में उत्तर न लिखें। अधिकृत और अनधिकृत की मिली जुली भाषा का भी उपयोग न करें।	Do not write answers in medium other than the authorized medium in the Admission Certificate. Do not use mixed language either i.e. authorize and unauthorized media together for writing answers.
7	प्रश्नों के उत्तर ठीक उसके नीचे दिए गए निर्धारित स्थान पर ही लिखें। निर्धारित स्थान के अलावा किसी अन्य स्थान पर लिखे गए उत्तर का मूल्यांकन नहीं किया जाएगा।	Write answer at the specific space (right below the question) only. Answers written elsewhere at unspecified places in the booklet shall not be evaluated.
8	यदि आप अपने किसी उत्तर को रद्द करना चाहते हैं तो उसे पेन से काट दें तथा उस पर "रद्द" लिख दें, अन्यथा उसका मूल्यांकन किया जा सकता है।	If you wish to cancel any work, draw your pen through it and write "Cancelled" across it, otherwise it may be valued.

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प्राप्तांक के विवरण (परीक्षक द्वारा भरा जाए)/ Marks Details (To be filled by the Examiner(s))

प्रश्न सं. Q. No.	अंक Marks		प्रश्न सं. Q. No.	अंक Marks	
1			11		
2			12		
3			13		
4			14		
5			15		
6			16		
7			17		
8			18		
9			19		
10			20		
उप-योग (A) Subtotal (A)			उप-योग (B) Subtotal (B)		
सकल योग (A+B) / GRAND TOTAL (A+B)					

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सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-III)/GENERAL STUDIES (Paper-III) (2930)

निर्धारित समय: **तीन** घंटे Time Allowed: **Three** Hours	अधिकतम अंक: **250** Maximum Marks: **250**

प्रश्न-पत्र संबंधी विशेष अनुदेश

कृपया प्रश्नों के उत्तर देने से पूर्व निम्नलिखित प्रत्येक अनुदेश को ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़ें:

*कुल **बीस** प्रश्न दिए गए हैं जो **हिंदी** और **अंग्रेजी** दोनों में छपे हैं।*

सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।

प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के लिए नियत अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।

प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए, जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश-पत्र में किया गया है, और इस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यू.सी.ए.) पुस्तिका के मुख-पृष्ठ पर निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिखे गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।

प्रश्न संख्या 1 से 10 तक का उत्तर 150 शब्दों में तथा प्रश्न संख्या 11 से 20 तक का उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए।

प्रश्नों में इंगित शब्द सीमा को ध्यान में रखिए।

प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़े गए कोई पृष्ठ अथवा पृष्ठ भाग को पूर्णतः काट दीजिए।

QUESTION PAPER SPECIFIC INSTRUCTIONS

Please read each of the following instructions carefully before attempting questions.

*There are **TWENTY** questions printed both in **HINDI** and in **ENGLISH**.*

All questions are compulsory.

The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.

Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in a medium other than the authorized one.

Answers to Questions No. 1 to 10 should be in 150 words, whereas answers to Questions No. 11 to 20 should be in 250 words.

Keep the word limit indicated in the questions in mind.

Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Questions-cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.

EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

VISION IAS

1. खाद्य प्रसंस्करण उद्योग का तीव्र विकास किस प्रकार भारत में खाद्य सुरक्षा संबंधी चुनौतियां उत्पन्न कर रहा है? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

How is the rapid growth of the food processing industry leading to food safety challenges in India? (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Food processing Industry is called Sunrise Industry as it contributes to 29% of Agriculture GVA and employs large no. of ~~emp~~ people. NITI Aayog report @75 specially focused on food processing sector for emerging India.

How rapid growth of food processing industry leading to food safety challenges

① Rise in packaged foods → which leads to ~~more~~ selling beyond shelf life (Expiry date)

② Rise in High calorie, high density foods which leads to the problem of Non communicable diseases

③ Processing of food which is rotten or destroyed enabling it to cause disease burden to Individual Consuming it

(4) Lack of fortification of essential micro nutrients → leads to problem of stunting, wasting (GHI = 107/125) ranking

(5) Enables to sell products without labelling

{Recent Bournvita case where supreme court & FSSAI warned for proper labelling}

~~challen~~ [Measures needed]

(1) Policy & regulatory framework for safety with inclusion of PSCAI & stakeholders

(2) Reducing post harvest loss - as per Shanta Kumari Committee {40% post harvest loss}

(3) Improve tech integration - Irradiation & fortification as recommended by Swaminathan Committee

Therefore the motto of [Fit India] can be achieved by proper safety regulations in food processing

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

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2. भारत की सार्वजनिक वितरण प्रणाली के अंतर्गत उचित मूल्य की दुकान (FPS) का प्रारंभ एक विकासशील प्रक्रिया है। विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Under the Public Distribution System of India, the Fair Price Shop (FPS) transformation is an evolving process. Discuss. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Public Distribution System under National food Security Act 2013 has evolved ~~from~~ to deliver essential food supply to Below poverty line population. Under it, Fair price shop are those retail shop that act as first agent to customer

FPS evolving process

FPS (Before 1980s) → FPS Post 2000 → FPS (Present) Installing

(1) Manual identification
(2) Staple food supply

(1) Supplied kerosene
(2) Provided Rice, wheat, sugar
(3) white ration card

(1) POS & Sale machine
(2) Providing fortified foods
(3) Millets been provided in Chattisgarh, Bengal
(4) Aadhar enabled payment
(5) DBT

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Challenges

① Lack of essential nutrient food supplied to the public as per Ashok Dalwai Committee report

② Corruption, Blackmarketing, Diverted, illegal sale in market are some of the issue found by Shanta kumar Committee

③ Lack of tech integration in various fair price shops - Below 25% as per NITI Aayog (Point of sale machine)

④ Bureaucratic apathy, Regional preference (Poor in Northeast)

Measures

① Social Audit (Chattisgarh) ② DBT system (Telangana)

③ Millets supply (Bengal)

Therefore to achieve SDG goals by 2030 (No poverty, zero hunger) Fair price shops need to be developed

3. भारत में एग्रीटेक स्टार्ट-अप्स किसानों की कृषि उत्पादकता एवं बाजार पहुंच बढ़ाने में किस प्रकार मदद कर रहे हैं? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

How are agri-tech startups in India helping farmers in enhancing farm productivity and market access? (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Recent growth of Agriculture led Startup ecosystem is enabling sector to grow at high potential. ~~Some of th~~ Startups in the range from input mechanism to output making agriculture to link backward & forward linkages.

Agri tech Startups helping farmers

① farm productivity

a) Precision Agriculture by installing technologies Drip & Sprinkler irrigation

b) Targetted Seed delivery by Drones at precise location

c) Enabling high yield & productivity by AI led Startups (eg) Agri AI Startup of Banglore

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उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

② Market Access

a) Decision making to farmers by Informed information accurately

b) Price discovery to farmers to reduce the income losses

c) Linking online market with offline by ONDC, Amazon etc

Challenges

① Lack of Awareness to farmers regarding new Startups

② Urban based Startups

③ Low R&D funding in Agriculture (<1% as per NITI Aayog)

④ Low land holdings (1.08 ha per farmer)

Therefore there needs a regulatory framework in Agri Startup as well as awareness mechanism by Agri Universities for thriving Startup ecosystem

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4. भारत में भूमि सुधारों के प्रभावी कार्यान्वयन में भूमि अभिलेखों के डिजिटलीकरण की भूमिका पर चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Discuss the role of digitization of land records in the effective implementation of land reforms in India. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Present land reforms in India is stressing on digitisation of land records which has huge benefits for farmers, customer and govt. As only less than 25% of land is recorded digitally as per NITI Aayog.

Role of digitisation of land records

① Effectively implementation of land reforms

eg Bhu Aadhar card by government of India

② Disposing land titles to the land less

↳ Help urbing phenomena of feminisation of Agriculture

③ Ease of land Acquisition & Compensation by Govt / companies under Concept of Eminent Domain

④ Helps in delivery of schemes like PM

Kisan, Rythu Bharosa directly to land owners

(5) Enable to land pooling mechanism in event of any project such as Cooperative farming

(6) Collective identity to farmers, Ease of transactions, Direct benefit transfer etc can be successfully implement

Govt role

(1) Swamitva scheme (2) Land Atlas by ISRO

(3) Project Bhu Aadhar

Way forward

(1) Digitising by help of ISRO and Geological Survey of India & Maps of India

(2) Land parcel mechanism as per Swaminathan Committee can be explored

Thus land acts as lifeline to the Indians. A effective land reforms is necessary for Evergreen revolution & Sustainable Viksit Bharat

उम्मीदवारों को इस मार्जिन में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

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5. भारत को अपने जनसांख्यिकीय लाभांश का पूर्ण उपयोग करने और आर्थिक विकास में तेजी लाने के लिए एक विनिर्माण-केंद्रित विकास मॉडल को अपनाने की आवश्यकता है। विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

To fully exploit its demographic dividend and accelerate economic growth, India needs to adopt a manufacturing-led growth model. Discuss. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

As per Periodic Labour force Survey, India's median age is 28 and currently in the phase of Demographic Dividend. Also Manufacturing GDP contribution is more 25% as per Economic Survey.

Demographic Dividend

→ Median age - 28
→ 65% of population working age

Economic growth

→ IMF - India @ 8% growth
→ WB - repeated surprise of economic growth

Why manf led growth need to be adopted

① Demographic dividend

a) To transition from Disguised Unemployed Agriculture (51% population - PLFS)

b) Labour intensive sector like leather, Apparel, fashion, food processing - High employment elasticity

c) Requires population with low & medium skill (India skill report → India high population with low & medium skill)

d) Job less growth to Jobfull growth

② Economic growth

a) To align with Make in India, PLI scheme

b) Export led growth (target of 100 billion)

Issues

a) Low tech integration

b) Dwarfism of MSME (NITI Aayog)

c) Employability of people (India skill report)

d) Low funding & Poor academia-Industry linkage

Therefore manf led growth is need of hour to target our vision of 5 trillion economy where recent budget priority of Employment linked Scheme is good step

उम्मीदवारों को इस क्षेत्र में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

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6. जलवायु परिवर्तन के परिणामस्वरूप बढ़ते प्राकृतिक खतरों से निपटने के लिए भारतीय तटीय समुदायों की प्रत्यास्थता को किस प्रकार मजबूत किया जा सकता है? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

How can the resilience of Indian coastal communities be strengthened to tackle the growing natural hazards resulting from climate change? (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

India has Coast of length 7500km. It is susceptible to various Coastal hazards where around 70% coast is cyclone hazardous zone as per NDMA data.

How to improve resilience

① Natural method

a) Mangroves plantation acts as buffer & carbon sequester (0.54% area as per FSI report)

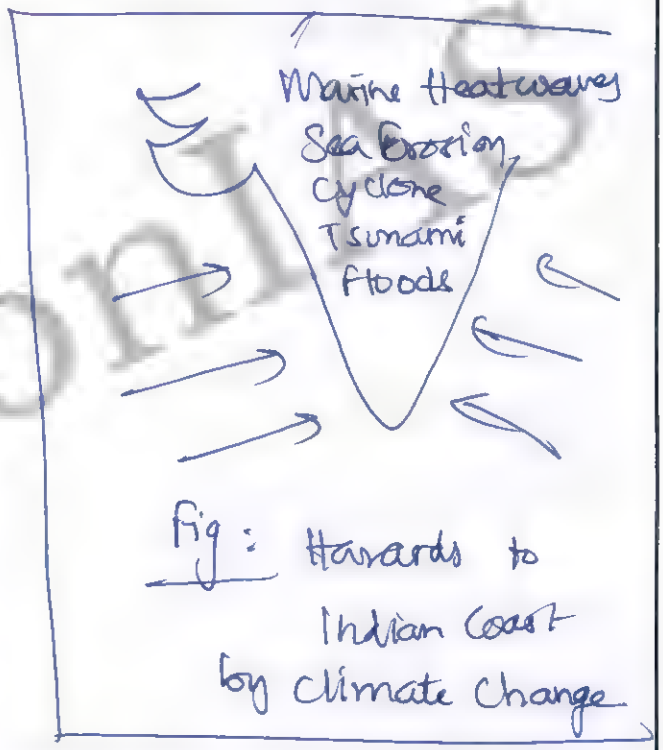

fig: Hazards to Indian Coast by Climate Change

b) Corals acts as natural disaster wall against the hazard

c) Local natural techniques like Sundarban fish bone technique against cyclone

② Human method

a) Early warning system - Success of Cyclone in Odisha - Zero fatalities

b) Constructing Sea walls, revetments and groynes

c) Sustainable tourism with Blue flag beaches tag line

d) Hazard zone mapping to tackle the area with the proper input mechanism (Decision making by collaborating with local people)

However issues such as Agricultural runoff, Industrial discharge, Unregulated tourism are some of them.

For this Coastal regulation Zone and empowering local fisherman community is need of hour to tackle blue economy potential of India

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

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7. भारत में अधिक संधारणीय पर्यावरण को बढ़ावा देने के लिए ग्रीन क्रेडिट प्रोग्राम किस प्रकार कार्बन प्रबंधन से कहीं अधिक विस्तृत है? इसके कार्यान्वयन के संबंध में विभिन्न चिंताएं क्या हैं? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

How does the Green Credit Programme extend beyond carbon management to promote a more sustainable environment in India? What are the various concerns about its implementation? (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Green Credit programme is an initiative of India in COP28 meeting. It is a voluntary led mechanism that provides green credit to people/company involved in Afforestation method.

How it promotes beyond carbon management

① Individual to be participated — in line with life approach of India

② Enable to get incentives — can sell it to companies who are going to cut forest

③ Voluntary one — thus no forceful imposition

④ Make & produce Role models like Jadhav Payeng, Salumarida Thimakka

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उम्मीदवारों को इस क्षेत्र में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

(c) Promote to fulfill the agenda of Panchamrit & INDC of India

Concerns in implementation

IMPLEMENTATION CONCERN

- Voluntary in nature
- No Deadline is mentioned
- Market value of credit is not clearly defined
- Lack of credit market ecosystem in India
- Incentives to companies to deforestation in profit maximization
- Not in line with forest rights Act and Wildlife protection Act

Therefore there is need of **Environment Impact Assesment** and use of **Low emission, low carbon based technological** intervention to fulfill goal of **SDG** and vision of **Prakruti Rakshita Rakshitah** of Modi

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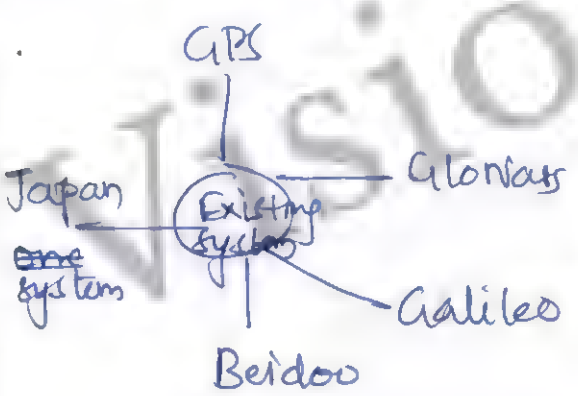
8. जब पहले से ही अन्य उपग्रह नेविगेशन सिस्टम उपलब्ध हैं, तो NavIC की आवश्यकता क्यों है? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

What is the need for NavIC when existing satellite navigation systems are already available? (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस क्षेत्र में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

NavIC is Indian Regional Remote Navigation Satellite System with 7 satellites in the Geostationary & Geo synchronous orbit. It was commissioned in 2016 and used mainly for Security purpose as per now. It covers 1500 km from Indian border

Need for NavIC



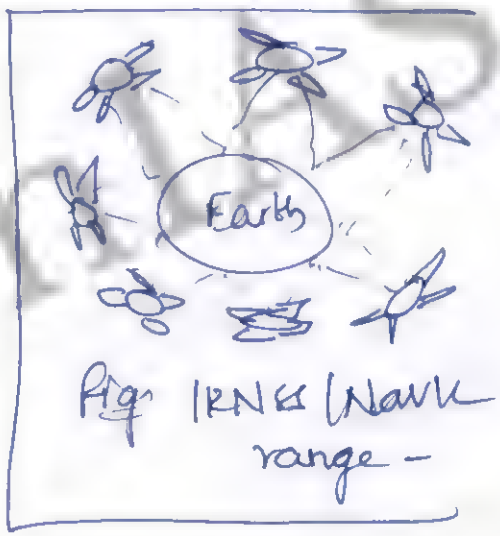


Fig: IRNSS/NavIC range -

① For Security purpose as GPS enabled system is applicable to enemy states too

② To reduce the scope of Privacy & Cyber Security threats of International navigation system

③ To reduce reliance on imported Service

④ In line with India's, self reliance strategy, make in India and Atmanirbharta

⑤ Enable policy of regional devised strategy

⑥ for better adopted to local people, traffic management, Disaster prepared-ness etc

Issues

① Not yet commissioned fully (only military)

② Need to change / buy new devices

③ Does not fully cover beyond 1500km from border

④ Lead to Kessler syndrome in space (Debris)

Therefore having a own regional navigation system is something to get proud. It is in line with Jai Vigyan & Jai Anusandhan

उम्मीदवारों को इस क्षेत्र में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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9. साइबर-सक्षम वित्तीय अपराध वैश्विक धन शोधन (मनी लॉन्ड्रिंग) के नए क्षेत्र के रूप में उभरा है। चर्चा कीजिए। सरकार इस मुद्दे का समाधान किस प्रकार कर सकती है? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Cyber-enabled financial crime has emerged as the new frontier of global money laundering. Discuss. How can the government address this issue? (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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As per Global Cyber Security Index, India ranks at 10th. It is called 5th generational warfare as per Joseph Nye.

How it emerged as global money laundering frontier

1. Cyber frauds - to round trip the money from illegal means
2. Increase in Hawala Transactions by cyber means
3. Deep web / Dark web strategy to siphon of money by cyber domain
4. Fake currency circulation through means of cyber espionage and teaching relevant skills to youths in cyber theft
5. As cyber enabled finance crime has no

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boundary it is depositing illegal money to any bank at any location

Govt ~~steps~~ measures needed

(1) Collaboration with like minded countries

(eg) USA - Critical & emerging technology initiatives

(2) Eye to Eye Strategy - Banning Chinese app by India

(3) Gulshan Rai committee → Cyber forensic lab, Cyber Hygiene strategy to public

(4) Policy framework linking Prevention of money laundering Act and Cyber Security policy (Win Win situation)

It is time to recognise the linkage between Cyber theft & money laundering for Cyber protected India and recent Cyber Swatchata Pakhwada by MHA is good step

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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10. इंडियन आर्मी वर्ष 2024 को 'प्रौद्योगिकी समावेशन वर्ष (Year of Technology Absorption)' के रूप में मना रही है। इसके आलोक में, स्पष्ट कीजिए कि भारत के रक्षा क्षेत्रक में प्रौद्योगिकी के समावेशन की आवश्यकता क्यों है। इस पहल में भारत को किन चुनौतियों का सामना करना पड़ सकता है? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

The Indian Army is observing the year 2024 as the 'Year of Technology Absorption'. In light of this, explain why there is a need for technology absorption in the defence sector of India. What challenges can India face in this initiative? (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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As we are venturing into 5th & 6th domain of warfare, warfare without technology is like Chimera. In this backdrop, Indian Army observed year 2024 as Year of Technology Absorption.

Why need for technology absorption in defence sector

- For modern equipments like Helicopters, Drones, Cyberdome absorption
- To make technology ready for personnel in face of 2 front war
- Tackle threats from any domains (Nuclear, Cyber, Non contact war, Non state actors)
- Enable to be in line with Integrated Theatre Command strategy

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उम्मीदवारों को इस क्षेत्र में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Challenges India can face

Challenges
- Low R&D (only 1.8% as per MoD)
- Heavy Public Sector Dominance
- Poor Startup & research ecosystem in defence sector
- Heavy import dependence (as per SIPRI, India one of the largest)
- Lack of Defence technology policy
- Poor Industry Academia linkage & defence research ecosystem

However govt steps like IDEX, Srijan portal, positive Indigenous list, Defence cyber strategy is good step. Further steps are required for thriving ecosystem of defence technology for national security doctrine

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11. भारत के पूर्वोत्तर क्षेत्र (NER) में व्यापार एवं उद्योगों के विकास में किन समस्याओं का सामना करना पड़ा है? इन समस्याओं से निपटने हेतु किए गए उपायों पर टिप्पणी कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)
What are the issues faced in the development of trade and industries in the North-Eastern Region (NER) of India? Comment on the measures that have been taken to tackle these issues. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Lack of Integration & Connectivity to North east region is main cause of low development trade & Industries as per NITI Aayog report

e.g. 75.

Issues faced in development of trade & industry

① Development of trade

a) Govt policies like Schedule 6, PESA ensures autonomy to existing tribes thus hampers development

b) Existence of ethnic communities who aspired for ~~wanted~~ supra regionalistic tendencies

c) Lack of political will of Northeast states in terms of development

d) Geographical constraints – low ~~air~~ airport connectivity

e.g. – No civilian airport in Arunachal pradesh and road from to Itanagar by Guwahati

उम्मीदवारों को इस क्षेत्र में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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② Development of Industries

a) Land Acquisition problems due to autonomous regions

b) Lack of employability of people in Industry relevant skills

c) Aspect of low Ease of doing business ecosystem

d) Industry requires to clear forest - against the principles of tribes

Measures taken

① Ministry of North eastern region - setup to tackle ~~the~~ the issue by specially focusing on their development

② Special category states - Border hilly states where 90% of funds comes from centre

③ UDAN - setting up various airport connectivity in hinterlands of northeast

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(4) International collaboration by ASEAN, BIMSTEC led development for knowledge sharing

(5) Organic farming, Natural plantation is focussed in north east region

(6) PM Kaushal Vikas Yojana 2.0 - specially focussed & targetted to north east youths

~~It is time to~~

What more needed

(1) Private sector collaboration by North east states to attract investment (eg) Adani, Tata

(2) Connectivity by Border road organisation to be promoted at full scale

Therefore it is time to look at recommendation of Bezbaroah committee to fully develop Northeast for prosperous & viksit Bharat

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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12. जलवायु परिवर्तन और बढ़ते जल संकट के युग में, सूक्ष्म सिंचाई प्रणालियां भारत में संधारणीय कृषि पद्धतियों में किस प्रकार योगदान दे सकती हैं? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

In the era of climate change and growing water scarcity, how can micro-irrigation systems contribute to sustainable agricultural practices in India? (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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As per Agriculture Census 2020, less than 10% of agriculture farmers use micro irrigation system in India. This necessitates use of micro irrigation for sustainable practices.

Micro Irrigation towards Sustainable Agri practices

① Dealing with Climate change
- By reduced inputs mechanism
- Use of water in desired quantity (eg) Drip system
- Precision Agriculture
- Low input intensive agriculture mode

② Dealing with water Scarcity
- Reduced usage of water by sprinkling on plants site
- Water get dropped at specific site
- Less pumping of water from groundwater

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उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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(3) Ensures crop diversification - as more water guzzling crops are less produced
(eg) - millets

(4) Ensure rise in yields, productivity due to optimum utilization of resources

(5) Enable to promote rise of income to farmers who are adopting it as seen in case of Berongoda village study by NITI Aayog & its report

(6) Entail to ~~reduce~~ improve soil fertility & land without over runoff of water

(7) Reduced soil erosion from Agriculture

(8) Reduced ground water contamination due to low percolation of water

(9) It is in line with organic farming & sustainable Agricultural practices

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उम्मीदवारों को इस क्षेत्र में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Challenges
- High initial cost
- Low Awareness to farmers (only 10.1. as per NITI Aayog)
- Small land holdings (1.08 ha)
- Lack of subsidy support to farmers

Way forward
- Subsidies to farmers as did by Andhrapradesh govt
- Pooling of farmers land - to adopt & integrate system
- Punjab - Pani Bachao - Paisa Kamao scheme - Incentivised to adopt micro irrigation system

Thus to double farmer income as per Ashok Dalwai Committee, micro irrigation is need of hour

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13. भारतीय रेलवे में माल परिवहन से संबंधित समस्याओं का समाधान करने तथा घरेलू माल ढुलाई में इसकी हिस्सेदारी बढ़ाने के लिए कौन-सी रणनीतियां अपनाई जा सकती हैं? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)
What strategies can be adopted to overcome the issues pertaining to freight transportation in the Indian Railways and increase its share in the domestic freight? (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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As per NITI Aayog @ 75 report, Railways carry >100% freight than its carrying capacity which makes it monopolictic in its own way. Hence there is need to device strategy to overcome it.

Issues pertaining in freight transportation in Indian Railways

① Delay in time taken to reach destination as compared to roadways & Airways (Eco Survey stated it)

② Probability of theft, miccreants when travelled in hinterlands like chambal ravines (Eg) Rail accidents

③ Monopolistic tendencies in freight transportation

④ Return on Investment ratio is less than one in railways on freight transportation

⑤ leads to quality issue like damage of parcels due to lack of capacity building in railways ⑥ Lack of new technology like LHB coaches

उम्मीदवारों को इस क्षेत्र में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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How can domestic freight helps

① Diversify the transportation sector towards new mode (low burden on railways)

② Quick response & delivery

③ Railways can focus on human passenger transportation

④ Risk sharing mechanism

Strategies to be adopted

① PPP mode - where new technology, innovation can be driven into it
(Vijaykelkar Committee suggestion)

② Multimodal transport (eg) - Kaladan MMT or IMEC of G20
↳ To reduce burden

③ Technologies to reduce the rail accident like Kavach system

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(4) ~~Reduce~~ Geography based / Area based strategy

(like Highaltitude / Topography requires railways or roads (eg) North east
↓
Airways under UDAN

(5) New freight transport policy with stakeholder consultation of all transport modes is need of hour.

Therefore for efficient Ease of Doing Business, freight transportation requires diversification. It ensures India to cater 5 trillion economy

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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14. उन कारकों पर चर्चा कीजिए जिन्होंने नवीकरणीय ऊर्जा क्षेत्र में प्रभावशाली प्रगति करने और वैश्विक नवीकरणीय ऊर्जा परिवर्तन में अग्रणी के रूप में स्थापित होने में भारत की सहायता की है। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Discuss the factors that have aided India in making impressive strides in the renewable energy sector and establishing itself as a frontrunner in the global renewable energy transition. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस क्षेत्र में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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As per IRENA data, 41% of energy basket constitutes of Renewable energy in India. And India goal of producing 500GW by 2030 in Panchamrit goal ensures India a front runner in global renewable energy transition

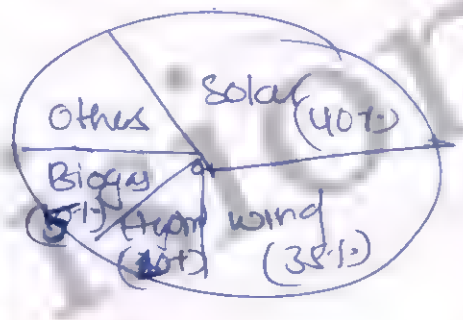

fig: Energy mix of Renewable energy

factors that aided India in making stride in renewable energy & front runner

① Govt policies like Renewable purchase obligation, National solar policy, Green hydrogen Mission, Hybrid Renewable policy, PM KUSUM etc

② Intl targets - like Panchamrit goal, INDC, International Solar Alliance etc fostering its push towards it

③ Geographical aid → Tropical Country (Abundant Solar)
→ Coastal Country (Offshore wind)
→ Agricultural Country (Biowaste → Bioenergy)
→ High Seas, Rivers (Hydro)

④ PPP models → Adani Solar plant in Kutch
→ Tata Solar plant in Gujarat
→ GMR wind mill plant etc

⑤ Largest semi-skill population in India towards renewable energy sector

⑥ Traditional knowledge - like installing roof top solar cell, Biogas plant etc in villages

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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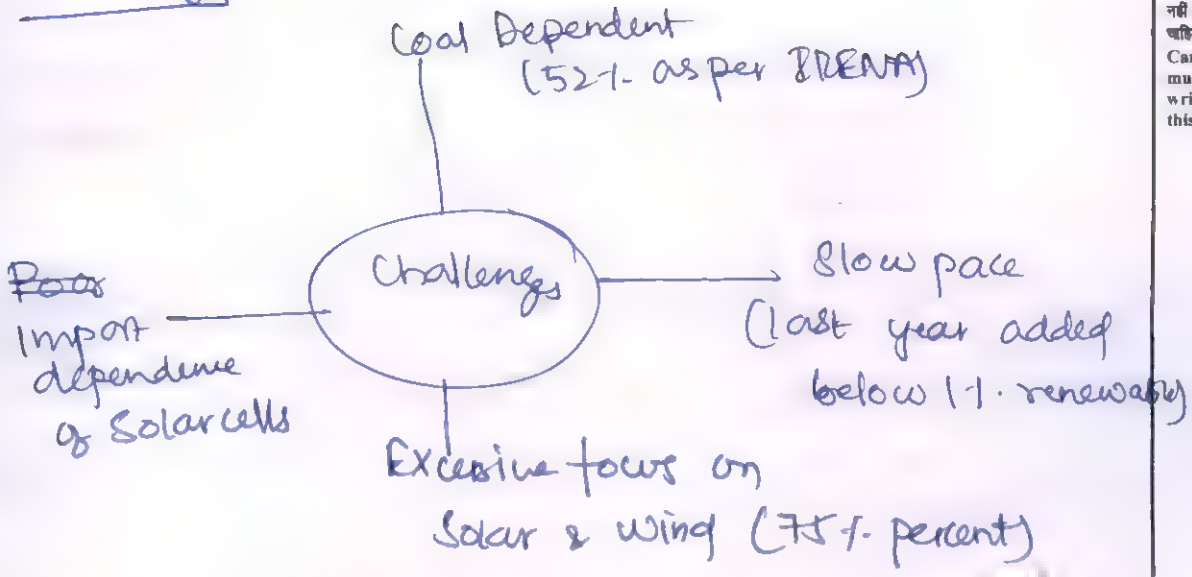
Challenges



Therefore there is need of push towards Renewable transition by Hybrid renewable energy policies and Gradual shift towards (phasing down of coal). It ensures India to fulfill SDG goals and self reliant in renewable energy sector (PLI in Advanced Solar cell manf)

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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15. उर्वरकों और कीटनाशकों से युक्त कृषि अपवाह पर्यावरण प्रदूषण में किस प्रकार योगदान देता है? कृषि अपवाह के प्रभाव को कम करने के लिए क्या उपाय अपनाए जा सकते हैं? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

How does agricultural runoff containing fertilizers and pesticides contribute to environmental pollution? What measures can be taken to mitigate the impact of agricultural runoff? (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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As per Central Ground Water Authority, 60% of Groundwater in Agriculture fields is polluted in one or other form. This is mainly due to fertilisers & pesticides leading to contribute for environment pollution.

How does it contribute to Env pollution

① Percolation capacity of soil makes it to downpour the gaps in between soil towards groundwater pollution

eg → Florine Contamination in Nalgonda

② Air pollution - where sprayed pesticides contaminates the local environment leading to fatality of farmers

eg → Telangana farmer death in 2019 April after spraying pesticide

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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(3) Soil pollution - due to excessive Urea fertilisers not in the optimum ratio of 4:2:1

(eg) However, Urea is used in ratio of 28:4:1

(4) Plant pollution - as sprayed pesticides / fertilisers not been targetted at specific site but all over plant.

(5) Surface water pollution - due to flood irrigation post usage of fertiliser & pesticide

Measures needed to mitigate the agricultural runoff

(1) Use of Precision Agri like drip & sprinkler irrigation (eg) -> PMKSY - Per drop more crop

(2) Use of Nano Urea & Nano DAP such that fertiliser wont get run off easily

(3) Use of AI, ML, Drones to avoid excess

use of input to avoid runoff (eg) Drone didi scheme

(4) Taking use of Agriculture universities, Scientist to device strategy for the prevention of agri runoff

(5) Taking help of traditional knowledge

(eg) → • Arrighata system
• Pyne system

(6) Promoting Crop diversification towards low water guzling crops like millets

(eg) → Odisha incentives to millets farmers

(7) Using GM crops that makes farmers to reduce use of pesticides & fertilisers

Therefore we need to transform from Annadata to Urjadata in not only reducing agri runoff but ensuring sustainable energy produced from low input farming

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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16. हिमालयी राज्यों में पर्यटकों की बढ़ती संख्या ने उनके पारिस्थितिकीय समावेशन क्षमता को पार कर लिया है, जिसके कारण बड़े पैमाने पर मानव-जनित आपदाएं उत्पन्न हुई हैं। संधारणीय पर्यटन को बढ़ावा देते हुए ऐसी आपदाओं को रोकने के लिए क्या उपाय किए जा सकते हैं? प्रासंगिक उदाहरणों के साथ चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

The growing influx of tourists in Himalayan states has breached their ecological carrying capacity, leading to significant man-made disasters. What measures can be implemented to prevent such disasters while promoting sustainable tourism? Discuss with relevant examples. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Recent Joshimath crisis is a testament to the fact that himalayas has breached their ecological carrying capacity. This has enabled to have consequences of various man made disaster. A recent report of Ministry of Home affairs says 90% of Himalayan states are susceptible to disasters

Disasters in Himalayan States

① Glacial lake outburst flood → in Sikkim & Uttarakhand

② Land sinking – Joshimath (2023)

③ Floods – Uttarakhand (2022)

④ Land slides in Chamoli district 2019

⑤ Glacier melting leading to influx of snow

Measures to be implemented to prevent such disasters

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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① Sustainable tourism - with ecological carrying capacity taken into consideration (eg) → Hawaii tourism, Tibet tourism

② Collaboration between states of Himalayas to share best knowledge & risk sharing mechanism (eg) → Uttarakhand - Himachal collaboration team

③ Infrastructure development with EIA and local community is taken into consideration

④ Proper NDMA guidelines is followed to adapt, prepare for next ~~guidels~~ disaster

⑤ Ensure following of [M Mishra] committee guidelines on Himalayan ecosystem

⑥ Local traditional knowledge to be promoted (eg) → Bhuja - Jhawari system in case of earthquake disaster of J&K

⑦ Large amount of funds under special

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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category states need to pooled for disaster management

(8) Disaster Management fund not only worked for the adaptation but also towards mitigation (eg) CAG report stated no efforts in mitigation front

Therefore as Sendai framework mentions Disaster Risk Reduction should be our motto and PM 15 point formulae need to be implemented in spirit.

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17. सुपरकंडक्टर्स विज्ञान एवं प्रौद्योगिकी के विभिन्न क्षेत्रकों में नवाचार को किस प्रकार बढ़ावा देते हैं? उदाहरण सहित स्पष्ट कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

How do superconductors fuel innovation in diverse fields of science and technology? Illustrate with examples. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए Candidates must not write on this margin

Super conductors are material that conducts or passes electricity without minimal resistance.

It is a future material that has many advantages in various fields.

Ex: · Germanium at near zero temperature
· Carbon fibre

How it field innovation in diverse field of Science & tech

① Nanotechnology - Helps in building the space elevator
- Nanobots for delivery of drugs
- Nano ~~tech~~ materials in electricity transmission

② Robotics - Helps in developing Cyborg technology
- Provide intermittent supply of Robots manufacturing for humanity benefit

उम्मीदवारों को इस क्षेत्र में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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(3) Biotechnology → Developing new GM crops like corn bringing through use of superconductors

→ Enabling precision use of gene editing technology by use of super conductors

(4) Energy → for Nuclear fusion & fission generation

→ Transmission of electricity to far away places without any technical losses

(5) AI & ML → Requires lot of new materials like super conductors

→ ~~Neu~~ Human Brain Neuralink success can be attributed to super conductors

(6) Blockchain tech → requires large amt of power supply without any restriction (Thus super conductors is need of hour

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(7) IR 4.0 → requires superconductor as base material to fuel the energy required to connect various devices.

Therefore Superconductors is a emerging technological field that has huge potential in making India ready for next Industrial revolution 5.0

उम्मीदवारों को इस क्षेत्र में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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18. यद्यपि भारत में लगभग सभी प्रकार के बौद्धिक संपदा अधिकारों को कवर करने वाले कानून मौजूद हैं, फिर भी अनेक प्रवर्तन संबंधी, विनियामकिय और प्रशासनिक चुनौतियां भारत में बौद्धिक संपदा अधिकारों के व्यावसायीकरण में बाधा उत्पन्न करती हैं। सविस्तार वर्णन कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

While India has laws covering almost all types of intellectual property rights, numerous enforcement, regulatory and administrative challenges hamper the commercialisation of IPRs in India. Elaborate. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Intellectual property Rights are creation of Individual minds for the benefit of Society. They are protected under various legislations

Laws covering IPR rights

① Copyright Violation Act 1967 ② Trademark violation Act

③ Geographical Indication Act 1999

④ Patents rights Act 1967 ⑤ PPFVR Act 2001

⑥ Biodiversity Act 2003

Challenges hampering Commercialisation

① Numerous enforcement

↳ Existence of various legislation overlapping in jurisdiction

↳ Numerous bodies from GEAC, IPR tribunals etc

↳ Lack of uniformed framework that covers all the laws

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② Regulatory & Administrative Challenges

↳ Some of the IPR violation comes under Ministry of S & T while other like GM crop under Ministry of Environment

↳ Recent revocation of IPR tribunals

③ Other

a) Lack of protection of traditional knowledge at International arena – More misuse by countries (eg Haldi, Basmati)

b) Clashes between Corporates & farmers as seen in Gujarat case of Corporate farming

c) Our policies not in line with TRIMs & TRIPS

d) Data sharing issue on IPR with other countries (eg) Personal data protection Act

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उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Measures needed

- Involve new type of IPR violation like cyber security in laws & policies
- Conservatory of traditional knowledge (eg Traditional knowledge digital library)
- Reforming legislations as per International Convention on IPR
- Community & Stakeholder involvement

Addressing above challenges ensure India to be following vision of

Jai vigyan, Jai Anusandhan

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19. एकीकृत थियेटर कमान का निर्माण करने में सामना की जाने वाली चुनौतियों को ध्यान में रखते हुए, परीक्षण कीजिए कि कमानों का थिएटराइजेशन किस प्रकार तीनों सेनाओं के बीच जनशक्ति और संसाधनों के बेहतर एकीकरण और युक्तिकरण को बढ़ावा दे सकता है। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Keeping in view the challenges in creating integrated theatre commands, examine how the theaterisation of commands can lead to greater integration and rationalisation of manpower and resources among the three services. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Shekatkar Committee on Defence reforms has recommended setting up of Integrated Theatre Commands. It is geographical based command area that integrate, interrelate all those armed forces to work at tandem.

Challenges in creating Integrated Theatre Command

1. Poor Resource distribution
   - eg → Airforce resources distributional Challenge
2. Lack of convergence among the services
3. leads to tierarchical nature of services & their decision making
4. High Initial funding is required to integrate all those services

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(5) Lack of training of personnels on the integration of services

(6) Every geography requires unique challenges & strategies - thus not one size fit all approach

(7) Andaman theatre requires development of Port shipment → Violates FIA and extinction of local tribes

Theatrisation of Command benefits

(1) Greater Integration

a) Unification of tri services same as PLA of China

b) Knowledge sharing among them

c) Risk sharing mechanism of each other

d) Success for case study of Unification during Kargil war

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② Rationalisation of Manpower

a) Disuniformity of personnel in Army, Navy & Air force can be curbed

b) Reduces recruitment of large people

↳ Helps decrease in revenue expenditure

c) In line with Agneepath scheme

③ Resources rationalisation

a) Sharing of best resources in theri vault

b) Ready for modern warfare technique

c) Clubbing of one resource for multiple use → Aircraft carrier → Navy, Airforce

Thus Integrated Theatre Command

a age old strategy which was even mentioned in Chanakya Niti but in a nascent way.

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20. सीमावर्ती गांवों को न केवल भौगोलिक दृष्टि से बल्कि सुविधाओं के मामले में भी प्रथम गांव मानना, सीमा सुरक्षा बढ़ाने की एक प्रमुख रणनीति हो सकती है। विवेचना कीजिए। साथ ही, इस संबंध में सरकार द्वारा किए जा रहे उपायों पर भी प्रकाश डालिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Treating border villages as first villages not just geographically but also in terms of facilities can be a key strategy for enhancing border security. Discuss. Also, highlight the measures being taken by the government in this regard. (Answer in 250 words) 15

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Border Villages are not last frontier areas but a welcoming geographically into the interior of our nation. This kind of perception has made India to focus on Border villages.

Treating border villages first geographically

① Acts as first buffer area against any attack

② Enable to device strategy by armed forces due to its geography

③ Propose the area to be vigilantly strong against any coerce action

④ Enable people in the villages as intelligent sharing groups to the armed force due to geography

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Border villages → facilities in terms of first village

① Require sufficient infra support in case of attack or disaster

eg → Thawari EQ system in Jammu

② Proper skill based population by govt support for thriving environment not to get alienated

③ Proper employment opportunities that sets the local context like Transhumance in Ladakh, food processing industry in J&K

④ Ensure aspects of basic necessities like education, health facilities to not getting alienated

Govt steps

① Vibrant village programme - to develop villages as model villages in border areas by proper infrastructure

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(2) Schedule 6 – to give autonomy to 4 states of north east who have border with myanmar & Bangladesh

(3) Article 371A to K – which ensures self governance and seperate powers for village development

(4) Ministry of North East region – specifically dedicated to the region development

(5) Special Category States – Extra funds from centre to states of border for development

Therefore "when a nation border is secured, then nation is protected". Hence, border villages need to be developed as

Adarsh villages

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SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK

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